INFORMATION ON WAR CRIMES COMMITTED BY CROATIAN ARMY TROOPS AGAINST SERB CIVILIAN POPULATION OF WESTERN SLAVONIJA ON THE OKUČANI - STARA GRADIŠKA ROAD ON MAY 1-2, 1995

On May 1-2, 1995, the Croatian Army troops launched a strong attack on the Okučani-Stara Gradiška road nearby Novi Varoš to cut off the refugee column, comprised of Serb civilian population of Western Slavonija, withdrawing from the Croatian Army attack. The refugee column was moving from Okučani and heading toward Stara Gradiška and the Sava river, planning to cross over the bridge near Gradiška into the territory of the Republic of Srpska (RS).

On that occasion, members of the Croatian Army relentlessly killed Serb people in the column, most of whom were women, children and elderly, moving by motor-cars, tractors, animal-drawn carts, riding on bicycles and going on foot.

Hundreds of corpses, whose number has yet to be established, and car wrecks were left along the road. For days Croatian authorities were removing and burning bodies and car wrecks whose smell carried by the wind was felt on the opposite bank of the Sava river in the territory of the Republic of Srpska. It was only after the traces had been washed from the road that Croatian authorities granted representatives of international organizations and UNPROFOR access to that area.

Testimonies given by numerous eye-witnesses (now living as refugees in FR Yugoslavia and RS) to the examining magistrates in FR Yugoslavia and RS, bear witness to suffering of Serb civilians from that refugee column.

Among others, the following persons were also killed during that attack:

1. *Zoran Vukadinović, father's name Bogdan, born on October 2, 1971, in Pakrac,*
2. *Milan Cicvara, father's name Marko, born on August 7, 1946, in Pakrac,*
3. *Ignjatije Odlović from Benkovac,*
4. *"Šuber" from Okučani,*
5. *"Migel", private retailer from Bodegraj,*
6. *Branko Bosanac,*
7. *Simo Kosovac,*
8. *Ilija Đurašinović,*
9. *Stevo Pravica,*
10. *Milan Bajić,*
11. *Milan Milašinović, father's name Jovan, born on April 28, 1958, in Rajić,*
12. *Vukašin Tešanović, father's name Ljubomir, born on January 14, 1944, in Prosjek, Prnjavor, from Banja Luka,*
13. *A refugee nicknamed "Rumeni",*
14. *Milka Kesić,*
15. *An unidentified person from Rajić,*
16. *Nikola Stanić,*
17. *Željko Lauroš, from Okučani,*
18. *Nemanja Kojić, 9 years of age*
19. *Dajana Kojić, 7 years of age,*
20. *Milan Gajić, from the village of Medari,*
21. *Branko Vujić, from the village of Bodegraj, Nova Gradiška,*
22. *Dušan Ljiljak, father's name Ilija, born on January 1, 1925, in Lađevac, Nova Gradiška*
23. *Wife of Dušan Bošnjak, from Trnava,*
24. *Momčilo Dojić,*
25. *Wife of Momčilo Dojić,*
26. *Ostoja Dejanović,*
27. *Vukašinović*
28. *Janko Grubor, father's name Dušan, born on August 15, 1959, in Velika Kladuša,*
29. *A daughter of the priest Savo Počuča, from Okučani,*
30. *Predrag Mišlić, father's name Milan, born on January 1, 1954, in Šibovac,*
31. *Ignjatije Orlović, father's name Đuro, born on January 29, 1950, in Nova Gradiška,*
32. *Joco Bogić, born on January 1, 1957, in Okučani,*
33. *Milovan Crnić, father's name Slavko, born on February 13, 1967, in Boljanica, K. Varoš,*
34. *Ranko Daić, father's name Milan,*
35. *Zoran Daroboš, father's name Simo, born on January 1, 1968, in Bastaja, Daruvar,*

36. *Stevo Dulić, father's name Milan, born on June 7, 1947, in Vučjaci, Osijek,*
37. *Boško Goronja, father's name Lazar,*
38. *Željko Laloš, father's name Nikola, born on December 1, 1969, in Nova Gradiška,*
39. *Milivoj Maksić, father's name Pero, born on January 1, 1956, in Daruvar,*
40. *Zoran Marić, father's name Slobodan, born on June 27, 1969, in Gornji Vakuf,*
41. *Branislav Miščević, father's name Branko, born on October 27, 1956, in D. Bogićevci,*
42. *Dušan Mihajlović, father's name Joco, born in Livadani,*
43. *Nikola Milikšić, father's name Stevan, born on November 24, 1938, in Nova Gradiška,*
44. *Rajko Milisavić, father's name Sreta, born on November 15, 1942, in Raotići, Skender Vakuf,*
45. *Milan Nikolić, father's name Stevo, born on September 1, 1967, in S. Orahovica,*
46. *Gojko Pucarević, father's name Savo, born on September 29, 1956, in Skender Vakuf,*
47. *Anđelko Radulović, father's name Anđelko, born on, September 26, 1967, in France,*
48. *Boro Stanković, mother's name Ankica, born on April 2, 1969, in Okučani,*
49. *Nedeljko Stojanović, father's name Petar, born on January 1, 1940, in Jošavka, Čelinac,*
50. *Milorad Škorić, father's name Vinko, born on September 4, 1963, in Mašićka Šagovina,*
51. *Nedeljko Živković, born on January 1, 1958, in Okučani.*

Only excerpts from a smaller number of testimonies deposited by witnesses: are presented here.

Witness 628/95-11 stated:

"... I took my tractor and trailer at Okučani, collected the most essential personal effects and together with my neighbour joined the refugee convoy which was moving from Okučani toward Bosanska Gradiška.

The convoy set out to break through at around 05.00 hrs in the morning.

The Croatian Army, deployed near Novi Varoš in the Prašnik Forest, which is some 50 m away from the road, opened fire fiercely from small arms and heavy weapons at the civilian convoy. There were heavy civilian casualties. Vehicles went up in flames. The

breakthrough lasted for a total of 8 hours along an around 4-meter-long stretch of road near the Strug canal.

The convoy often had to stop, and when the attackers were pushed back, it would resume its journey. I sighted a very large number of civilian corpses along the road; the vehicles which continued their breakthrough sometimes had to pass over them.

As a rough rule of thumb, we left behind between 400 and 450 dead civilians on that road.

I recognized among the dead only Zoran Vukadinović and Milan Cicvara

When we crossed the Strug canal en route to the Sava river, we repeatedly came under Croatian Army shelling ..."

Witness 628/95-1 stated the following:

".. When at around 20.00 hrs. on May 1, 1995, the Croatian Army cut off the road from Okučani to Nova Gradiška nearby Novi Varoš, the line used by Serb refugees who were coming from the direction of Okučani, I sighted at the place called Pustara a yellow Mercedes with Okučani registration plates coming from the direction of Okučani and heading toward Nova Gradiška.There were 5 passengers in it.

I saw two Croatian soldiers intercept the car and order the driver to pull over. I clearly overheard them talk and one of them shouted: 'Come here, you have five Serbs here, slaughter them'. He was probably calling one of his friends who were standing by the road. Soon after that five Croat soldiers rushed onto the road, stopped near the car and started shooting at the passengers with automatic rifles until they used up all of their ammunition.

Having killed all passengers in that car, they pushed the car off the road and into the canal on the right. The shot down passengers had remained in the car..."

Witness 654/95-5 stated:

"... The aggression by the Croatian armed forces on Western Slavonia was launched on May 1, 1995. On that day the evacuation of civilians from Okučani to Gradiška was organized. I was engaged in the discharge of this task as well. I transported women and children by my bus and completed four rounds on that day. Bus drivers L. N., R. M., and M. Č. were also engaged in the execution of this task.

I completed the last round at around 21.30 hrs.

Although the Okučani-Gradiška section was persistently being shelled and bombed by Croatian aircraft during our previous rounds, we nevertheless managed to break through without apparent damage.

A column of motor-cars, tractors and trucks was also moving along this road from Okučani toward Gradiška.

At around 21.30 hrs I set out to Gradiška with a busload of women and children. My bus was followed by another one driven by M. Č. They shelled our buses on this

occasion as well. For the first time on that day, however, my bus came under small arms fire opened by persons in houses and in yards along the road, as well as from the nearby Prašnik forest, when we reached the approximately 500 m long section of the road stretching from the middle of the village of Novi Varoš to the bridge over the Strug. In response to this, I speeded up and managed to reach the other side of the Strug canal without any damage.

Passing through the mentioned part of the village of Novi Varoš, I saw them shoot at a "Zastava 101" which swerved to the right and crashed against a gate as well as a "Zastava 750" which was also shot at from small arms. It swerved to the right and crashed against a house by the road. I could not make out what was happening with the passengers in those two cars because it was dark and I dared not reduce speed. I saw in front of me a tractor with an old man at the wheel and pulling a trailer with several civilians on it. I saw them shoot the old man down with a rifle from a yard on the left-hand side of the road. When the old man fell to the right of the steering wheel, the tractor swerved to the right, hit against a pole and then turned over. As far as I could see, the civilians remained on the road but I did not see what happened to them after that..."

Witness 654/95-2 stated:

"... At around 05.15 hrs. in the morning on May 2, I left Okučani by truck for the Sava river. I went via the village of Novi Varoš even though shooting could be heard coming from that direction overnight and in the morning. When I was about to enter the village of Novi Varoš, I heard the distinctive sound of Singapore rifles from both sides of the road. I heard bullets whizzing above the truck. At the entrance to the village I saw a tractor with things scattered around (bedlinen, dishes and other) and a motionless man over the wheel. When I got into the village I saw a large number of tractors and passenger cars and dead bodies around them.

As those in the houses on the left side of the road in the direction of the Sava kept increasingly firing at my truck, I speeded up. To avoid having to drive over dead bodies, I had to leave the road and drive along the pavement and the foot path on the right instead. This is how I managed to pass through the village without stopping and how I got out of the village of Novi Varoš without being hit.

In view of the situation that I was in, I could not give any estimate as to the number of Serbs killed along the road through Novi Varoš. I saw the following among the killed: Ignjatije Odlović from Benkovac, a person whose nickname was 'Šuber' from Okučani, and 'Migel', a private retailer from Bodegraj.

On my way from Okučani to Gradiška I passed by the UNPROFOR points at the place known as Pustara, near the exit from Novi Varoš, as well as by the point at the very exit from Novi Varoš in the direction of Gradiška. I did not see any Blue Helmets in those places. The points were completely vacated..."

Witness 654/95-4 who was in the vicinity of Benkovac on May 1 also stated the following:

"Around noon I sighted a plane, probably a MiG. It was coming in from the south and heading toward Pakrac and when it was between Radenovac and Bijela Stena, over a place known as Tromedja, I saw it drop bombs which exploded immediately and I heard a strong detonation. I later heard that at the place called Tromeda near Bijela Stena there were a convoy of 400 civilians who were bombed by that plane and that great many were killed as a result.

I set out from Okučani to the Sava river at around 21.00 hrs. I was riding a bicycle. Throughout my ride shells were falling in the immediate vicinity of the road along which the convoy was moving. Most of the vehicles were moving with their headlights on.

At the entrance to the village of Novi Varoš I sighted a small tractor make 'Fergusson' which had hit a pole by the road and the bodies of an elderly man and a woman nearby. Not very far from there I saw a tractor make 'Ursuz' turned over in a ditch with the bodies of a man and a woman near it; a dark blue passenger car make 'Jugo 45', with 3 dead bodies inside; a white 'Mercedes 300' which had hit a pole by the road with two dead men inside. Not very far from there was a motor-car make 'Regata' and I did not see anyone inside. These motorcars and bodies were scattered over a 50-meter-long stretch of road, and ahead of them, some 100 meters away, I found other means of transport which had stopped and been turned over on the road. There were a number of civilian bodies around as well. I had to pass round those bodies on my bicycle and sought to get away as quickly as possible.

As far as I remember, I saw at least 25 killed civilian bodies. I was able to sight all this, as I mentioned previously, because most of the vehicles were not moving.

When I reached Gradiška, I saw my own car make 'Lada Caravan' in a street there; it was parked with its headlights on and with its doors open. This surprised me because I knew that I had left my car behind at Benkovac. I soon learnt that the car had been driven from Benkovac to Gradiška by two women R. M. and K. M. who had been wounded in Benkovac; the one that was less seriously wounded drove in it some wounded children to Gradiška. Upon their arrival in this town they went to hospital..."

Witness 654/95-6 stated:

"... In the morning of May 2, I saw that many Serbs had moved out of Okučani in a convoy heading for Gradiška-upon-Sava from which town we received news that Croats kept attacking convoys in the village of Novi Varoš. I heard that there had been many casualties during the previous night's attack on the convoy.

At around 17.50 hrs on May 2, I set out for Gradiška.

At the entrance to the village of Novi Varoš I saw a host of smashed-up passenger cars, tractors and trucks. A large number of killed civilians lay scattered on the road. At the same time, our column was being attacked by Croats who were on the left side of the road in the Prašnik forest in the direction of which we were heading. This is why we were making slow progress and quite often the column had to stop and fight in order to advance. Our progress through Novi Varoš lasted until the following day May 3 so

that we only reached Gradiška-upon-Sava at around 19.00 hrs. Throughout that time we often had to stop over and at certain points we were held up for as long as several hours.

I would not be able to give a precise estimate now as to the number of killed civilians at Novi Varoš. Among the killed, I also saw several months old children laying dead near the bodies of their dead mothers. I counted three dead infants near their mothers and there were certainly many more, but I could not bear to look at that sight and sought to avoid paying more attention to them.

While I was thus unable to inspect the victims more closely, I nevertheless recognized among the dead the following persons from the village of Rajić: Branko Bosanac, Simo Kosovac, Ilija Djurašinović, Stevo Pravica, Milan Bajić and Milan Milašinović, and from Bjelovar, Vukašin Tešanović from Banja Luka and a refugee whom I knew by his nickname 'Rumeni'.

I learnt from N. S. that on May 3 he saw the Croats clearing up the road through Novi Varoš, removing damaged vehicles and burning down dead bodies, and then washing the road..."

Witness 628/95-2 stated:

"...At around 18.00 hrs on May 1, 1995, I decided to get on my tractor and force my way into Gradiška. At Okučani I collected my most essential belongings and gave a ride to my mother, uncle, aunt and my neighbour. When we reached the paytoll on the highway I sighted a shell-hit woman laying on the road. A tractor was parked near a pole on the Dubovac fly-over and there were a dead man near it and a wounded woman. Near the UNPROFOR point, previously manned by the Nepalese battalion, I saw two smashed-up cars and two or three civilian bodies nearby.

I continued to force my way while the road and the nearby area were being showered with shells. Meanwhile, a column had been formed of tractors, trucks and other vehicles which were moving in the same direction as I was. I saw some of those vehicles being hit by shells and even some resulting casualties.

At the entrance to the village of Novi Varoš the Croats intensified their shelling from the direction of the Prašnik Forest. On my way along that road I came across a large number of smashed-up cars and other vehicles as well as across dead bodies.

Near the cafe 'Složna braća' I sighted several casualties, including Ignjatije Lukić. The same situation was in evidence all over the village of Novi Varoš up to the exit, the demolished bridge over the Strug canal.

I was not in a situation to assess the number of victims I saw by the road. The following day, when we crossed over the Sava river, the Croats killed the following persons who were about to enter Novi Varoš: Milka Kesić, who, having decided to return to Okučani, left Gradiška by car. On the same occasion they also wounded severely T. S..."

Witness 628/95-3 stated:

"... At around 04.00 hrs in the morning on May 2 we left for Gradiška taking the road via the village of Novi Varoš. Civilians were moving on tractors, trucks, cars, and other vehicles, and I and other defenders went on foot. When I arrived at Novi Varoš, I saw a number of dead civilians along the road, smashed-up tractors and cars, i.e. the result of the Croat attack on the civilian convoy which sought to break through on May 1 and 2. While I was moving along this road in a column of civilians, Croatian armed forces fired at us from small arms and artillery weapons from the nearby Prašnik Forest as well as from some houses by the road.

I did not recognize anyone from among the killed ones, but did see in person five bodies whom I had not known before. As far as I could make out, the largest number of civilians had been killed at the place known as Pustara and near the bridge across the Strug..."

Witness 628/95-1 stated:

"... We managed to break through the village of Novi Varoš, and were followed by a column of civilians. During our breakthrough of the village of Novi Varoš, I saw a large number of killed civilians who had sought to break through after 20.00 hrs on May 1. There were some children among them as well.

A large number of trucks and tractors carrying a considerable number of killed civilians stood on the road. I saw an arm of a child hanging from one of the wheels of a burning truck.

After the breakthrough we reached the Strug canal; we were followed by a civilian column which had also come under the Croat attack. There were heavy casualties in this column as well..."

Witness 628/95-10 stated the following on his Novi Varoš breakthrough:

"... During our passage through Novi Varoš in the early morning hours of May 2, we came under most fierce fire from Croatian armed forces. I saw turned over cars, trucks and tractors. As far as I remember, at around 09.00 hrs I reached the last few houses in the village of Novi Varoš en route to Gradiška-upon-Sava. Due to the enemy's fire we were forced to stop and look for a safer shelter. I saw there several civilians who had been shot dead, one of which was a man from Rajić, whose name I do not know. Not far away from that spot I sighted Rade Petković who was running toward the Sava river. I have not seen him since and do not know whether he is alive. Then I was captured, and I had to go on foot in the direction of Okučani. I saw a large number of turned over vehicles along that road, I saw things covered in blood, women's hair fallout, etc., but did not see any corpses along that road. I only saw in a ditch the body of Milan Cicvara from Smrtići, whom I had known previously. I also met Croatian soldiers on the way..."

In his statement witness 618/95-4 said:

"... I set out on a tractor driven by my nephew together with my wife and my mother and his wife and two little children. At Novi Varoš the Croats, who had taken

positions in a nearby forest, opened small arms cross-fire at us. This happened, if I remember correctly, after 17.00 hrs. I saw that many people who had been sitting on tractor trailers were shot and fell on the asphalt road, while the younger ones jumped out, took cover near the road and fled in the direction of the Sava river. In this total commotion I saw Jela Vuković from Gredani, born in 1913, who had been wounded and fell from one of the tractors, as she was screaming for help: 'Don't leave me here!

We passed fast through the village on our tractor and managed to get away unhurt. During our ride, I could only see a little in the total disarray and turmoil, but I did spot at least 15 dead civilians on the asphalt road and a considerable number of casualties staggering by the road and pleading for help..."

Witness 618/95-5 told the investigating judge:

" As soon as we entered the village of Novi Varoš, I saw a large number of civilians killed the night before when they attempted to force their way in the direction of Bosanska Gradiška. The corpses were laying on and by the asphalt road all along its section through the village of Novi Varoš up to the Strug canal. According to my estimate, there could have been over 100 corpses along that section of women, old men and even of children, I think. While we were moving along this section we were sporadically shelled by the Croats. When the civilian column came close enough, Croats opened most fierce fire from their small arms and other weapons from the abandoned village houses and the forest nearby. I was not in a situation to see what was happening behind me in the column, and I later heard that many people had been shot down there.

I found out later on that they shot down in the civilian column Nikola Stanić and Željko Lauroš from Okučani, and that B. R. and M. Lj. were wounded..."

Woman witness 715/95-4 stated:

"...On May 1, 1995, when Croatian Army launched attack against Western Slavonija I was in Okučani. At around 17.00 hrs I took my daughter and other children into my motor-car and drove them to Gradiška. While driving back to Okučani, I saw a long column of Serb people leaving the area of Okučani.

At around 21.00 hrs I had returned to Okučani and because shooting was heard close by I took my relatives into my car and drove them straight away to Gradiška. The column was very long because there were a large number of trailers pulled by tractors, animal-drawn carts and motor-cars. The column was mainly comprised of the old men, old women and children. We were under the most fierce fire along the section of the road stretching from the village of Novi Varoš to the Strug canal. Croatian soldiers were relentlessly shelling the column. People on trailers and tractors were falling from them on the road. Their bodies remained laying by the road or on trailers and animal-drawn carts. Sizeable numbers of killed women, children and old men remained on the road. Those who survived were heading toward the Sava river. Tractors and vehicles, some of which went up in flames, remained on the road as well.

I would not be able to give a precise estimate as to the number of killed Serbs. But, I know that there were a large number of bodies left laying on the road. Fire opened by Croatian soldiers had lethal effects, because they fired from a very close range.

After a while I saw on Croatian television that that section of the road stretching from Okučani to Gradiška was completely clean. However, when I had been moving along that section in a column a few days ago, it had been completely jammed with vehicles and bodies of the killed Serbs. In the meantime, they removed and cleaned all the traces.

The column was also bombed from the air and shelled from artillery.

Two children of my neighbour Gordana Kojić were killed in that column: Nemanja Kojić, 9 years of age, and Dragana Kojić, 7 years of age.

Their mother Gordana who was seriously wounded is presently being treated at the hospital..."

Woman witness 715/95-2 stated:

"... I had lived in Okučani until May 1, 1995, when Croatian Army launched the attack. I set out from Okučani toward the Sava river with my one and a half year old daughter.

When we reached the village of Novi Varoš, half-way from Okučani to Bosanska Gradiška, members of the Croatian Army opened fire at us from artillery and small arms.

There I saw a vehicle hit by a shell which was in flames and covered with blood stains.

Having crossed into the territory of the Republic of Srpska, I remained in the village of Orahovo near Gradiška until August 4, 1995. When Croatian Army attacked Orahovo, I was inflicted two wounds..."

Witness 715/95-3 pointed out in his statement:

"... In the morning hours of May 2, 1995, I was on a tractor moving in a column, which was attacked by Croatian Army soldiers when it reached the village of Novi Varoš.

Along that 3 km long section of the road there were so many killed Serbs that one could pass the whole length of it without once stepping on the ground.

Along that road there were turned over tractors and Croatian soldiers were setting them on fire and killing women and children leaving their bodies laying on the road or by it. I saw Croatian soldiers killing Milan Gajić from the village of Medari and wounding his father in the back.

I saw that M. D. and his son N. A. were inflicted seven wounds.

I was driving a tractor pulling a trailer loaded with wounded people.

I know that scores of Serb corpses were left laying on the road and that Croatian Army collected and piled them, splashed gasoline over them and torched them.

When my wife had heard of the alleged death of our son, she suffered a stroke and died several days after that in the Republic of Srpska..."

Witness 715/95-36 stated:

"... While moving toward the bridge over the Sava river and Gradiška, somewhere in the middle of our progress, I noticed sizeable numbers of turned over tractors, animal-drawn carts, passenger cars, trucks, etc.

While I was moving along the road, I saw scores of corpses of women, children and men on the road and in the canal by the road.

As we advanced further on, the number of destroyed and turned over vehicles and dead bodies considerably increased. The largest number of people had been killed in the area of Novi Varoš, nearby the 'Šeik' inn.

When I had reached the Strug canal, an aircraft flew over the column and discharged several air bombs, opening machine-gun fire later on.

I am positive that 1,000-1,500 bodies of the killed Serbs were left laying on the road from Okučani to the bridge over the Sava river and Gradiška..."

Woman witness 715/95-33 stated:

"... The column of Serbs heading toward Gradiška was being persistently shelled by Croatian Army from the direction of the Prašnik Forest. Croatian aircraft were flying over the column bombarding it. As a result of bombing scores of Serbs from the column were killed.

The column went on to force its way leaving the dead laying on the road and by it. The road from Okučani, where the column had been formed, to the bridge over the Sava river and Gradiška is 14 km long.

According to my estimate, there could have been 400-500 killed Serbs.

Among the killed there was a large number of women, children and elderly. There were scores of the wounded who could not move on and remained on the road or by it.

At the UNPROFOR point on the bridge over the Sava river, the members of the peace-keeping forces were looking and laughing at the people. It looked as though they took pleasure in watching the Serb people suffer.

While moving toward the bridge over the Sava river, I saw when the following were killed: Branko Vujić, from Bodegraj, municipality of Nova Gradiška, Dušan Ljilak from Lađevac, municipality of Nova Gradiška and great many other people whose names I do not know..."

Woman witness 715/95-8 stated:

"... On May 1, 1995, at around 16.00 hrs, I set out from Okučani to Gradiška. I was driving my motor-car. I caught up with the column of tractors, animal-drawn carts and trucks heading toward the Sava river. At the entrance to the village of Novi Varoš the Croat Army opened fire at the column from the direction of the Prašnik Forest. However, we continued to move on because it was a low-intensity fire.

When we had come close to the Sava river, all of a sudden appeared Croatian aircraft and started bombing the column. Bomo explosions were heard. As a result many vehicles went up in flames and great many refugees were killed. Refugees who came later told us that Croatian Army tanks had run over the Serbs fleeing toward the Sava river. After that Croatian Army soldiers had splashed gasoline over their bodies, torched them and finally washed the road from Novi Varoš to the bridge over the Sava river..."

Woman witness 715/95-34 stated:

"... On May 1, 1995, at around 17.00 hrs, I left Okučani by bus for Gradiška.

We were in the column of vehicles heading toward the Sava river. As a result of fierce shelling of the column from the direction of the Prašnik Forest by Croatian Army a large number of Serbs from the column were killed and their bodies remained scattered all the way long to the bridge over the Sava river.

I know that wife of Dušan Bošnjak from Trnava was killed by Croatian soldiers close to the bridge over the Sava river..."

Witness 439/95-21, a priest of the Serb Orthodox Church, who had chanced to be in his house in Okučani on May 1, 1995, stated in his testimony as follows:

"... On the day of May 1, I took my wife, children and two women from Okučani in my car and drove them to Banja Luka.

Next day, on May 2, at 07.30 hrs, I was on my way back to Okučani. In Gradiška I took in my car Milka Kesić, from Okučani. She sat on my right-hand side seat in front. I crossed the bridge over the Sava river and Strug canal. When I was about to enter the village of Novi Varoš a machine-gun burst was fired at my car from the houses on the right.

Milka Kesić who was shot to death fell on to my side. Although I had nine bullet wounds I continued driving my car until it stopped. Under incessant machine-gun fire I managed to get out of the car and ran for about 200 m toward the village centre where I fell.

Just in front of me I sighted a terrible scene. There were a large number of cars scattered around while scores of dead civilians were laying by them A number of frenzied people were aimlessly moving around vehicles exposed to small arms fire. A large number of vehicles were burning. There were women, children and elderly who managed to find shelter in the houses on both sides of the road.

From a house, some 10 m away from me, a civilian who had taken shelter there came out running to help me. They carried me to a nearby house where I was extended first aid. I do not know for how long I remained laying there. Some civilians in my vicinity managed to carry me to a car and drive me to the Banja Luka hospital.

I am not able to give a precise estimate now as to the number of killed civilians at Novi Varoš. I can also say that there were scores of women, children and elderly. Also, I do not know what has been done with the bodies of the victims that remained at Novi Varoš. Those who came after me were saying that Croats had burnt their bodies.

Among the wounded I saw V. R., M M., and many others whose names I cannot recall at the moment though I know them well.

Among the killed I recognized Momčilo Dojić, wife of Momčilo Dojić, Ostoja Dejanović and a man named Vukašinović..."

Witness 439/95-14 stated:

"... In the morning of May 2, 1995, we were close to the village of Benkovac. By the road we saw a group of four Croatian soldiers who had blocked the road. We hid in the nearby bushes watching in that direction. I saw when a vehicle drawn by white horses came there. A man and a woman wearing civilian clothes were on it.

More civilians were following them. Croatian soldiers stopped them and I heard voices saying: 'Slaughter them. What are you waiting for? Not before long, Croatian soldiers reversed the vehicle drawn by horses in the opposite direction and speeding the horses headed toward Okučani. I saw the man and the woman laying in the vehicle. I suppose that Croatian soldiers had slit their throats because I did not hear any shooting.

We continued forcing our way toward the Sava river. When we were about to enter the village of Ladevac I saw some soldiers in military camouflage climb out of a helicopter nearby the railroad. I also heard them speaking in a foreign language that I did not understand. Having heard another helicopter approaching, we moved on.

While seeking a way to break through the encirclement of Croatian forces to Gradiška, I saw Croats setting houses on fire in the villages of Rajići, Radanovci, Vrbovljani, Čovac and Gredani. While passing them, those houses were still burning..."

Witness 439/95-8 stated:

"... to render impossible the withdrawal of Serbs toward the bridge over the Sava river at Gradiška, they attacked a refugee column by night on May 1-2.

On May 2, at around 03.00 hrs, I was some 2 km away from the village of Novi Varoš - toward Gradiška. Although I did not see, I heard that many people had been killed. However, I heard screams and moans of the attacked civilians.

At around 09.00 hrs I saw an ambulance vehicle moving from Okučani toward Gradiška. A shell hit it at some 200 m away from me. When the vehicle had stopped small arms fire was opened at it.

Since I knew that my relative Gojko Malešević from Lađevac was at the wheel of the vehicle I headed toward it to see what had happened to him and help him. When I managed to reach the vehicle which had already been in flames I saw three corpses burning. Among them I recognized Dušan Ljiljak, over 70 years of age, from Lađevac.

I did not find Gojko, but I saw blood traces leading from the ambulance vehicle to the woods.

Having arrived at Gradiška, I learnt that Gojko Malešević though seriously wounded managed to escape. Later he was transferred to the Banja Luka hospital..."

Witness 439/95-9 stated:

"... On May 2, in the village of Bobare I met a woman from Trnakovac who told me that the other day, at around 19.00 hrs, Croatian Army soldiers had attacked the truck she had been on. She told me that after launching a "Zolja" missile at the truck, Croatian soldiers had opened close range fire at women and children through the tarpaulin covering the truck.

That woman survived. However, her sister's child whom her sister had held in her lap was shot to death. According to her account, some 40 civilians were on the truck. She fell from the truck and managed to escape. It was her belief that no one on the truck had survived. She told me that the truck make "FAP" had had a yellow tarpaulin...

... From Bobare we headed toward the village of Cage nearby Okučani. Croatian Army had already captured the village. From one of the houses we heard desperate screams of a woman who was shouting 'Mitar! Then we heard a Croatian soldier cursing and saying: 'Get up! Again we heard screams of the woman and then shooting. After that, we did not hear any more screams.

The night of May 2-3, we spent hidden in the canal running along the road Okučani-Stara Gradiška at the village of Novi Varoš. The canal is some 400 m away from the road. We heard engine humming of a dredging machine on the Okučani-Stara Gradiška road at the village of Novi Varoš. Simultaneously, we heard screams and sporadic shooting. That is why I think that Croatian soldiers were killing wounded civilians who were trying to force their way from Okučani to Gradiška.

At around 23.00 hrs, I felt a very specific smell coming from the direction of the former 'Složna braća' inn, on the left of the Okučani-Stara Gradiška road - somewhere in the middle of the village of Novi Varoš. That is why I think it was the smell of human bodies. It was a smell familiar to me since I had already happened to come across human bodies burnt shortly before by Croatian soldiers. That is why I am able to recognize that smell.

Not before long, fire and smoke appeared on the road followed by a strong detonation. After that, some excavating machines arrived and carried on some operations.

We remained hidden until dawn waiting for shooting and fire to cease.

In the evening hours of May 3, we managed to cross the Sava river...

In the town, I was told by V. R., B. M., and Z. N. that while they had been withdrawing from Okučani, through the village of Novi Varoš, they had seen scores of killed Serbs laying on the road and by it. They saw them at the very place where I felt that specific smell. They also saw a large number of turned over tractors, motor-cars and trucks at the same place. Proceeding from those facts I concluded that Croats collected corpses by dredging machines, set them on fire and buried them using excavating machines.

They also told me that they had seen Croats washing the road and streets in the village of Novi Varoš. I also saw a cistern on the same road. I could see all that because it was a moonlight night.."

Witness 439/95-10 stated:

"... In the morning of May 2, we were informed that the village of Novi Varoš had been captured by Croatian Army units. The road to Gradiška was thus cut off...

Following our arrival in the village of Novi Varoš I saw scores of killed Serb civilians, turned over tractors, motor-cars and animal-drawn carts on the streets. On the street I also saw a bus that had been completely drilled with bullets. A large number of corpses were laying by it. Those were probably the bodies of passengers who had tried to escape. Streets were covered with blood and corpses.

As far as I could see, which was difficult because it was dark, I saw around 70 killed civilians, women, children and elderly. In view of the fact that I did not stay long there I was not able to recognize anybody among the victims.

... Close to my hiding place, some 5 m away from me, a group of Croatian soldiers killed a wounded man whose name I did not know. He begged them not to harm him telling them that he wanted to surrender. When they had killed him, I heard one of them saying 'Damir, run! After that they ran away..."

Witness 439/95-11 stated:

"... On May 1, at around 19.00 hrs, I found myself at the southern part of the village of Novi Varoš. I saw a column of civilian population moving on tractors, animal-drawn carts, bicycles and on foot. The most numerous were the elderly, women and children.

Suddenly Croatian Army troops opened fire at the column moving toward the Strug canal. Some 20 civilians were killed at that place and tractors and animal-drawn carts turned over on the road.

I was some 200 m away from the scene. I saw that civilians who survived ran toward the Strug canal..."

Witness 439/95-12 stated:

"... On May 2, between 07.30 and 08.00 hrs, Croatian Army stopped the head of the refugee column by opening sudden fire. They opened fire from the Prašnik Forest, on the left-hand side of the Okučani-Stara Gradiška road. The forest is some 80-100 m away from the road.

Civilians tried to get out of the vehicles they were driving on. However, the moment they got out they were killed. Some were killed while still on them. Two ambulance vehicles transporting wounded were also moving in the column. Small arms fire was opened at those vehicles as well As a result one of them was demolished.

Stricken with panic civilians from the vehicles started running and managed to reach the right side of the road. Following a relatively deep canal stretching along the road they resumed their advance moving on foot toward Stara Gradiška.

At that moment I found myself in the middle of the column. I was going on foot. When I grasped the situation, I started crawling along the edge of the road.

As a rough rule of thumb, there were some 150-200 dead civilians on that section of the road stretching from the entrance to the exit of the village of Novi Varoš. We that were not hit had no chance of removing the killed and wounded because we were being under incessant fire of the Croatian soldiers. All of us were looking for an opportunity to get away from that place.

Among the killed, I recognized my friend Zoran Vukadinović, born in 1971, from Okučani.

Only at 17.00 hrs did I manage to cross the bridge to Gradiška..."

Witness 439/95-13 stated:

"... When the attack commenced I remained at a place called Kućerine to help the remaining civilians. At around 11.00 hrs my son left by bus heading to Gradiška and at around 14.00 hrs my wife left with a neighbour on his tractor. It took place on May 1.

While breaking through the Croatian Army encirclement we had to pass very close by them. I noticed that there were foreigners among them. I heard clearly that they were speaking in German language which I am familiar with because I had worked in Austria for four years before the outbreak of the war. I also heard some other foreign languages but I did not understand them. I saw those soldiers, constituting the organic elements of the Croatian Army, at the village of Ladevac when they had landed by helicopters at the playground nearby the railroad to 'cleanse' the village. Those soldiers landed by two helicopters. According to my estimate, there were some 70 soldiers.

Resuming our breakthrough, we reached the place called Benkovac. When I had spotted a group of 5 Croatian soldiers we hid ourselves by the Sloboština river. From our hide-out we saw those soldiers stopping a horse-drawn cart with a man and woman on it. According to my estimate, they were old people. One of the soldiers climbed onto the cart, approached the woman, slit her throat and pushed her down in it. The other soldier did the

same with the old man on the cart. After that, soldiers reversed the horse-drawn cart with corpses on it and headed toward Okučani. This happened in the morning of May 2, at around 06.30 hrs. We dared not interfere because a stronger Croatian unit was a few hundred meters away from us watching the scene and approving of the soldiers' behaviour who were screaming and shooting in the air while slaughtering those civilians.

In seeking a way to break through and reach the Sava river we passed through a number of villages. We saw some of them. The villages of Rajčići, Radenovci, Trnakovci, Bijela Stena, Vrboviјani, Čovac and Gređani were burnt down and some houses were still in flames.

In all the villages we heard women screaming by their houses. They probably remained there because they did not want to leave their houses.

We were forced to go back and head again toward the village of Rajići because we did not succeed in by-passing Croatian soldiers. Upon reaching the Jovića river flowing through the village, we hid ourselves under a fly-over.

There we heard a woman quarreling with Croatian soldiers not allowing them to drive away her livestock. I think I know who the woman was because I recognized her voice.

I could also see my house from there. First I heard my dog barking and shortly after that a shot and his whining.

The overall area we crossed could have been some 25 km in diameter. However, while forcing our way we covered a distance of some 150 km in three days. This much we needed to reach the Sava river and cross over it..."

Witness 439/95, the ambulance vehicle driver, stated:

"... On May 2, I was assigned to evacuate an ambulance vehicle to Gradiška. It was a vehicle make TAM 110 *marked with a distinctive Red Cross emblem that could have been seen from a great distance. I switched on rotation light.*

When I drove the wounded to Gradiška the other day, I had no problems either on my way to Gradiška or back.

I set out from Okučani at around 07.00 hrs.

While passing through the village of Novi Varoš, I saw scores of turned over vehicles on the road and a large number of killed civilians. From the forest on the left-hand side of the road Croatian Army troops opened fierce fire at the vehicle. I moved on passing round numerous corpses and turned over vehicles because I could not stop. The vehicle was under incessant small arms fire. As a result Dušan Ljiljak, sitting next to me, was inflicted a mortal wound and ceased to show any signs of life.

I was also shot in the back and blood started running down my mouth.

Soon the vehicle came to a halt because the engine had stopped working.

Radmilović who had also been in the vehicle was wounded. We laid down by the seats because we could not get out of the vehicle. I think that we remained laying in that

position for an hour and a half, i.e., until an artillery shell hit the vehicle. Only when the vehicle started burning did Radmilović and I get out of it.

Meanwhile, the motor-car moving behind my vehicle had been also hit and the two men who got out of it were trying to find shelter under my vehicle. When I came out, I saw that my vehicle had already been in flames, as well as Dušan Ljiljak and the two men.

I managed somehow to reach a small bridge and hide myself.

I would not be able to give a precise estimate now as to the number of killed civilians who were left laying by the road and on the road leading to Novi Varoš. However, I can say that there were scores of them..."

Witness 439/95-18 stated:

"... By night of May 1-2, 1995, at the village of Novi Varoš, the Croatian Army troops cut off the Okučani-Gradiška road along which a Serb refugee column of civilians was moving..

... While passing through the village of Novi Varoš I saw scores of killed civilians in the village itself, as well as at its exit - on the road leading to the Strug canal. According to my estimate there were some 250 victims.

Among the victims I recognized Zoran Vukadinović from Okučani, Milan Milašinović from Rajići, Janko Grubor from Okučani and the daughter of the priest Savo Počuča from Okučani.

In addition to the killed, I also saw a large number of turned over tractors, animal-drawn carts, motor-cars, as well as a number of ambulance vehicles with the Red Cross emblems..."

According to the witnesses' statements, the following units were implicated in the killing of civilians and other crimes committed during the aggression of the Croatian Army:

1. *Helicopter-borne Assault Detachment troops of the Croatian Army,*
2. *An element of the 2nd Croatian Army Guards Brigade "Gromovi",*
3. *An element of the Croatian Army Guards Brigade "Kune"*
4. *An element of the 5th Croatian Army Guards Brigade "Orlovi"*
5. *Elements of the 125th Home Defence Regiment (Kutina) and others.*

CRIMES COMMITTED BY CROATIAN MILITARY AND POLICE FORCES IN KRAJINA[1]

On August 4, 1995, military and police forces of the Republic of Croatia launched a military and police action throughout the Republic of Serbian Krajina (RSK) during and after which they committed serious violations of international war and humanitarian law provisions, especially those concerning protection of civilians, non-military facilities, cultural property, etc. The scale and forms of violations of international war and humanitarian law provisions committed by Croatian military and police forces are still subject to investigation and documentation carried out by the Committee, non-governmental organizations and UN organs.

Information gathered so far, as well as systematicity, manner, conception of the plan, goal and consequences resulting from the Croatian actions (250.000 Serbs abandoned their homes while around 5.000 remained), give reasonable grounds to claim that numerous criminal acts of genocide have been committed by Croatian military and police troops against Serbs in Krajina, who had lived there for centuries.

In fact, the attack launched against Krajina made irrelevant the status of the UNPA Sectors South and North (Krajina) in the same way as it invalidated, in the previous case, the status of Sector West (Western Slavonia) - thus breaching the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities of August 29, 1995, reached under the auspices of the UNO, UN second resolution, Vance plan, etc.

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[1] The information deals with violation of international humanitarian conventions which occurred during and after the military action of the Croatian armed forces launched throughout Sector South and Sector North (Krajina) in August 1991, and thereafter... Based on the available and verified data, this information offers a more comprehensive survey of individual killings of civilians and other crimes committed by members of the Croatian military and police forces.
In addition to the usual practice of the Committee, data contained in this information have been partly taken over from other organs and organizations primarily because it was not possible to gather information and evidence by conducting on-site investigations and because traces of crimes were destroyed by perpetrators.

I

Prior to the attack launched against Krajina on August 4, 1995, standing Croatian Army operated for months from the territory of the internationally recognized B&H, conducting artillery and shelling attacks against Serb towns of Glamo~ and Grahovo, aiming at civilian targets, destroying houses and other facilities, and making civilians take to flight.

The offensive against Krajina was launched from a number of directions in a planned way - from the occupied towns of Grahovo and Glamo~, from Petrinja - to Glina and from Ogulin - to Saborsko. En route toward Biha}, the members of the Croatian Army and police conducted combat operations in coordination with the members of the 5th Corps of the Moslem Army. Several tens of thousands of artillery shells were indiscriminately fired. Also, helicopter-borne assault groups were engaged and supported by members of the Ministry of Interior Special Forces and a large number of Croatian Army guards brigades.

Damage inflicted on civilian facilities and civilian casualties (shelling, etc.), arising as a consequence of the offensive launched against Krajina on August 4 and 5, 1995, has not yet been assessed because of the quick seizure of Krajina and difficulties caused by inaccessibility to the spot, after the withdrawal of the Serb army and civilians from Krajina and denial of access, in the first days of aggression, even to the UN organs themselves and others. Neither the extent of civilian casualties (killings by shelling and in other ways) nor the extent of destruction of civilian facilities, churches, cultural and historical treasures, etc., has been estimated yet. Nevertheless evidence gathered so far, reports of non-governmental, international and other organization, as well as other information indicate that several thousands of Serbs were killed or reported as missing[2] during and after the attack launched against RSK.

There is, however, much more available evidence and information concerning attacks conducted by Croatian Army troops against civilian refugee columns heading toward the territory of the Republic of Srpska (RS), i.e., FR Yugoslavia. Refugee columns were fired at from artillery weapons, bombarded by aircraft and ambushed by infantry units at certain locations. The facts concerning the whereabouts of a part of the convoy from the areas of Glina and Banija, at the location of Lonjsko Field nearby Sisak, driving down the high-way toward Belgrade, have not been established yet.

Immediately following the accomplishment of military operations, members of the Croatian Army and police forces committed (and continue to commit) serious violations of humanitarian and war law in the course of the so-called cleansing actions carried out throughout Serb villages. Systematic looting, burning of houses and killing of

[2] Relatives and others are still looking for their next of kin whose names have not yet been entered in the lists of the killed, imprisoned or missing persons.

remaining civilians (mainly elderly people who did not want to or could not depart) were being conducted (and are being conducted) and traces of crimes removed. Croatian soldiers or policemen took an undetermined number of persons to the camps located in Split, Zadar, Sibenik, Karlovac, Kutina, Gospi}, Ivani} Grad and elsewhere. Representatives of international humanitarian organizations have been denied access to some of those camps.

Nearly 1,000 Serb civilians, mainly the elderly, women and children, took refuge in UNPROFOR headquarters compound in Knin, asking for safe passage to the RS, FR Yugoslavia or other states. Upon the demand of the Croatian authorities, UN representatives in Knin transferred 40 persons who allegedly committed war crimes to the Croatian custody. Having learned of the fate which befell their relatives and neighbours, as well as their homes, the remaining Serbs who had sought shelter in UNPROFOR compound in Knin refused to stay in Krajina and came to FR Yugoslavia.

The offensive launched against Krajina is a continuation of Croatian policy and action concerning ethnic cleansing of Serbs on the part of the "internationally" recognized Croatia. Prior to military and police operations carried out in 1991 - Medak Pocket, Miljeva~ki Plateau, Maslenica, Western Slavonija, Krajina - Serbs had been subjected to deliberate and lasting intimidation and various forms of pressures, including killings. Since then, over 500,000 Serbs were forcibly expelled from Croatia.

Following forceful secession, 2-3% of Serbs remained in Croatia, which indicates a drop of around 9% percent as contrasted with 12% of Serb population living in Croatia before the outbreak of civil war. Meanwhile, Croatia gradually adapts its legal system in the field of human rights to the newly emerged ethnic composition thus "legalizing" ethnic cleansing unprecedented in the contemporary world.

II

Massive killings of civilians without any military justification took place while the military operation was ongoing in Krajina, even though it is well known that Croatia's offensive did not encounter much resistance by Krajina Serb forces. By the end of August, shelling of refugee columns resulted in apparent consequences, especially in the Glina area, on the Glina-Dvor road and other areas in Croatia and RS through which refugees passed. It took members of the Croatian police quite a while to remove scattered things and belongings of the killed and wounded[3] Serb refugees.

Concerning consequences of shelling of refugee columns there are reports of mass graves located in the municipality of Slunj, as well as of killings resulting in at least

[3] Information from the confidential report of the ECMM stationed in the area before and during the so-called military operation "Storm" throughout Krajina

80 dead Serb civilians from the column and from other parts of the Glina area and elsewhere.

Fleeing civilians were killed by shelling of the Croatian Army whose members ambushed the column and attacked it in coordination with the 5th Corps of the Moslem Army.

Registered criminal acts of war crimes which include killing of civilians read as follows:

On August 5, 1995, a group of twenty Serb civilians was driving on a truck in the direction of the village of Kova~i}i and further on, toward the UNCRO compound. At the village of Kova~i}i, a group of Croatian Army troops opened fire at the truck and killed three persons: Nikola Dragi~evi}, Jovo Andi} and Pero Bilbija from the village of Pola~e. On the same occasion, a bullet fired from the gun of a Croatian Army soldier hit the hand of Mara Dragi~evi}, wife of the killed Nikola, amputating off her hand a number of fingers. Croatian soldiers left three other wounded persons laying on the street. Croatian soldiers arrested the survivors from the truck.

On August 5, around 10.00 hours, 13 Serb civilians were on the trailer being pulled by a tractor near the place called Vrbnik. Croatian soldiers stopped them and ordered @ivko Stojakov and his girl-friend to climb out of the trailer. Stojakov was unarmed and was not in the military service in Krajina. As soon as they got out, one of the Croatian soldiers fired at him all the bullets from the cartridge clip of his automatic rifle, shooting him to death. They threatened to rape the girl-friend of the killed. After several hours, they dropped her off at the UNCRO compound in Knin. The fate of the remaining 11 civilians from the tractor trailer is unknown. They were not seen at the UNCRO compound.

On August 5, during artillery shelling of Knin, Nenad Dukovi} and his wife Nedeljka Dukovi}, from Knin with a 45 day-old baby and Nedeljka's brother Dragan Mirkovi}, found shelter in a skyscraper. Next morning, Croatian soldiers found them They took away Nenad and Dragan Mirkovi} while Nedeljka with her baby was taken to the UNCRO compound. Since then, Nedeljka knows nothing about the whereabouts of her husband and brother. Also, their names do not appear either on any of the lists given by Croatian authorities to the UN or on tne lists of displaced persons.

On August 6, a person who was provided refuge in UNCRO compound in Knin informed the representatives of the Helsinki International Federation that he saw 20 dead bodies, including women and children, along the Kralja Petra Street in Knin.[4]

On August 6, \uro Borojevi}, father's name Ljuban, from the village of Borojevi}, municipality of Kostajnica, was killed in front of his house. His estate was set to fire.

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[4] Information concerning the afore-mentioned cases have also been presented in the Report of the Helsinki International Federation for Human Rights - August 17-19, 1995; Canadian brigadier general A. Forrand also confirmed this Information to the Helsinki international Federation.

Milo{ Borojevi}, father's name Nikola, born in 1948, from the same village was also killed. Milo{ Borojevi} was slaughtered and his body set to fire together with his house.

On August 6, Luka Dobra and his wife Milica Dobra, 91 and 89 years of age, from the village of Prukljen, were killed and their bodies set to fire together with their house.

On August 6 and 7, Croatian Air Force bombarded refugee columns in the territory of the Republic of Srpska. As a result 10 persons were killed and 50 were wounded at the place called Petrovac (Memorandum of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that there exists TV footage attesting to that crime). Croatian *MiG-21* aircraft were also engaged in bombardment of the refugee column moving along the road Novi Grad-Prijedor. On this occasion an old woman Marta Galago`a from Vrginmost was killed and her disabled son Rade Galago`a was wounded. Also, three other person were wounded, including two children.

August 6-8: In the village of Jo{evci nearby Glina, the body of an elderly man was found. His head and both his arms were severed from his body. Remains of at least four persons burnt to death were found in the barn. Two of them were identified as Cvijo Matijevi} and his wife Desanka Matijevi}.[5]

August 6-9: On the road from Jabukovac to Kostajnica, in a ravine beneath the hamlet of Donja Pastru{a, some 30 demolished tractors were found (which transported at least one hundred refugees), exhibiting traces of bullet holes. It is claimed that these people were killed from an elevation called @ili} by the Home Guardsmen Battalion from Slunj and 2nd Guards Brigade of the Croatian Army.[6]

August 6-8: At least ten civilians were killed at Veljun, between Slunj and Karlovac.[7]

August 6-8: In the village of Dobropoljci nearby Benkovac, while rounding up civilians to be taken to collection centres, Croatian soldiers killed Petar [aponja, father's name Tomo, because he had instinctively turned his head when ordered to lie down on the ground.[8]

On an unspecified day in August, in the village of Oton nearby Knin, Croatian soldiers asked a Serb man to slaughter a calf for them. While he was doing it, he heard an automatic rifle burst. The soldiers killed his mother, born in 1906.[9]

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[5] Report of the Croatian Helsinki Committee, according to "Borba" of August 29, 1995.
[6] Data from the Memorandum of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
[7] Croatian Helsinki Committee data.
[8] Statement given by Stevo Karan, a disabled person from Dobropoljci, who came with Serbs from the Zadar detention camp, according to the "Dnevnik" of September 20.
[9] "Feral Tribun" of October 16, 1995.

On August 8, five elderly and helpless persons were killed in Dvor na Uni.[10]

On August 9, on the road from Glina to Dvor na Uni, at the place called Trgovi, a refugee column was ambushed and attacked by infantry forces. One person was killed while the witness was wounded in the arm.[11]

On August 9 or 10, in Ja{ovica nearby Petrinja, Slavko Stupar, about 60 years old, was killed. His throat was first slit, then he was finished off with an axe and burnt. In addition to him, another 10 Serbs were killed in the same place.

On August 9 or 10, in the place called Donji Hrastovac nearby Sisak, Stevo Bo`i}, 70 years old, was killed.

On August 10, not far from Knin, an old man was killed an hour after he had been visited and seen alive by UN police. It was established that he was shot in the back of the head.[12]

On August 11, the European Community Monitoring Mission (ECMM) Team found a male corpse in the village of Golubi}. The man was shot in the back of the head and in the right side of the body.[13]

On August 12 or 21, in the village of Komi} nearby Udbine, Mara Ugarkovi}, born in 1921, immobile, was burnt to death in her house, as well as Petar Lavrni}, born in 1933, and his mother Sava, born in 1903. In the same village, Mika Pavlica, born in 1904, was also killed in front of her house, nearby school, and then burnt. In the hamlet of Poljice, Boja Mirkovi} was killed. Witnesses also claim to have seen the corpse of Staka]ur~i}, about 80 years old, in the vicinity of her house. Later, the witness heard that two elderly men Rade Sunajko, born in 1909, and Mika Sunajko, born in 1912, were killed in the hamlet of Poljice.[14]

On August 16, the UN Human Rights Team found four bodies in the village of @agrovi} nearby Knin. Three of them had bullet holes in their heads, while the fourth was too decomposed to identify either sex or cause of death. The killed persons were about 50 years of age. One of the persons had three of his fingers amputated off one hand. In response to the question of the UN representatives concerning discoveries of corpses, general ^ermak replied that there were probably 200-300 bodies in the hills with bullet holes in their heads.[15]

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[10] Statement given by a "Liberation" journalist, according to "Jedinstvo" of August 15, 1995.
[11] Data filed with the Committee under No. 668/95-2.
[12] Memorandum of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, according to UN spokesman R. Lepage.
[13] According to the ECMM report.
[14] Data filed with the Committee under No. 876/95.
[15] From the report of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights; statement of UN spokesman, C. Gunnes, "Ekspres" of August 19; V. Heiden from International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, etc.

On August 16, three dead bodies of Serb civilians were found in the village of Zvijerinac.[16]

On August 16, in the village of Svinjica, two unidentified dead bodies of civilians were found, while four persons (Dejan Malba{a, father's name Jovo, Bogdan Vukeli}, father's name Milan, Du{an Grba and Nikola Milakovi}) are being kept on the list of missing persons. All of them were first arrested.

August 17-19: Croatian general ^ermak gave the International Helsinki Federation Mission to the Krajina lists (4 lists concerning period August 6-13) which he claimed contained information on the alleged bodies interred in the mass grave in Knin. After studying the documents, mission members found out that lists, made by Croatian police of [ibenik district, contained data on 104 bodies of civilians, some of which were and some were not identified. They also found that it was not true that all those persons were buried in Knin cemetery. From the list they determined that those were civilian bodies (lists also contained data on military) which were found by Croatian authorities in Strnica, Kosovo, on the Gra~ac-Otri} road, Otri}, @egar, Knin cemetery (according to the list, 41 civilians were buried in Knin cemetery), Knin hospital, Biljane Gornje, Donji Srb, on the Srb-Donji Lapac road, in the woods near Srb, Bruvno, Mazin, Podgrade, Bukovi}, Golubi}, Kova~i}i, Plitvice, Li~ko Petrovo Selo, Udbina, on the Kakma-Pola~e, ^ista Mala, Kri~ke, Ivo{evci, Frka{i}, Bio~ine, Donji Lapac, Bjelini, @itni}, Drni{, etc. According to data contained in the lists, 31 civilians were buried in Zadar cemetery, 3 civilians in Korenica cemetery, 16 civilians in Gra~ac cemetery. No burial place is given for 12 civilians. Croatian authorities told the mission that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) had participated in all the phases of the process of identification and burial of civilians killed in the attack conducted by Croatian Army. Upon checking whether that claim was correct with the ICRC, it was found out that it was not true.[17]

On August 17, in Daruvar, an unidentified person threw a hand grenade at the house of a Serb resulting in his death.[18]

On August 18, in the village of Hristovac Gornji, the body of Mile Stojkovi} was found.[19]

On August 18, in the village of Kakanj, south of Knin, two persons were killed by Croatian soldiers.[20]

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[16] Data from the Memorandum of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UN Human Rights Team Report, etc. (confidential ECMM report whose representatives were stationed in the area before and during military operation "Storm" launched by Croatian forces against Krajina).

[17] These lists issued by the Croatian Ministry of Interior are also filed with the Committee.

[18] ECMM report.

[19] Statement by Croatian Helsinki Committee.

[20] UN observers; spokesman C. Gunnes; information conveyed by AFP; "Borba" of August 24, 1995.

On August 21, in the village of Bije'i Klanac nearby Krnjak, members of the Matijevi} family who were trying to find out what had happened to their relatives Cvija Matijevi} and Desanka Matijevi}, both about 65 years old, found in their house in the village two partially burnt bodies. They also saw at least two more partially burnt bodies close by the house. The same group also saw the body of a 10 year-old child. The body was badly decomposed and partially eaten by animals.[21]

On August 25, in the village of Grubori, 5 corpses were found. Among them were the bodies of Milo{ Grubor, born in 1915 - shot with two bullets in the back of the head; Jovo Grubor, 65 years old - killed in the field while watching over cows grazing there; Marija Grubor, 90 years old - burnt in the house; Milka Grubor, 51 years old - killed nearby her house; and \uro Karanovi}, 45 years old. Crimes were committed by the regular units of the Croatian Army.[22]

On August 27, in the village of Go{i} nearby \evrska, eight Serb civilians were killed, all about 70 years old, out of which seven were bearing the same surname Borak. The following persons were killed: 1) Savo Borak, 2) Vasilj Borak, 3) Grozdana Borak, 4) Marija Borak, 5) Kosa Borak, 6) Milka Borak, 7) Du{an Borak, and 8) Joko Ma`ibrada. All the killed persons were secretly buried in Knin cemetery, under ordinal numbers from 550th to 554th, without marks bearing their names and surnames. Croatian Ministry of Interior refused to hand over the bodies of the killed to their relatives so as to hide committed war crimes.[23]

By the end of August, the remains of five persons were found in the village of Golubi}.

By the end of August, bodies of two killed men were found in the village of Radasnica. The head of one of the victims was thrown some 50 meters away from the body.[24]

On September 11, in Knin, the ECMM Team found the bodies of two elderly women who were shot in their heads.

On September 12, in Knin, the body of a Serb man, who had been previously maltreated by Croatian soldiers was found.[25]

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[21] Report of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights.

[22] Findings of the Croatian Helsinki Committee given at the Press Conference of November 3, 1995; Memorandum of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs; statements given by "Amnesty International", etc.

[23] Findings of the Croatian Helsinki Committee given at the Press Conference of November 3, 1995; Memorandum of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs; "Feral", "Politika" of August 18, etc.

[24] Statement of UN representative in Zagreb; statement given by C Gunnes by the end of September.

[25] The ECMM first special report on Krajina, following Croatian offensive against RSK.

On September 18, in the Mokro Polje area, Croatian soldiers broke into the house of an old Serb woman (82). One of them killed her by simultaneously shooting her in the mouth and stabbing her in the chest.[26]

On September 24, the son reported to the Kistanje police that his 85 years old father was missing from the village of Kakanj where he had lived. Later, he found his father's body in the well. The victim called Du{an [ari} was brought humanitarian aid by the International Red Cross activists on September 18.[27]

Special report of the ECMM of September 1995, classified as "confidential", *inter alia*, states: "there are numerous reports of killings of Serbs, especially in the Knin area where at one time five to six bodies were being discovered every day. A common murder method was slit throat or shots in the back of the head ... there exist numerous indications that killings are taking place. However, it is difficult to gain access to the area and conduct on-site investigations to find out what has actually happened. On August 10, the ECMM Team from Knin tried to find out and establish facts relating to persistent rumours about Croatian Army burning corpses in a church in Knin. Access was denied ... On August 29, the ECMM Team visited mass graves in Gra~ac and counted 71 graves ... There are still many Serbs whose whereabouts are unknown and the ECMM Team is gathering names of the missing persons..."

On September 28, in the village of Varivode nearby Kistanje, nine Serb civilians, from 60 to 85 years of age, were killed at their doorsteps. Their bodies were mutilated and disfigured. The murderers wore Croatian Army uniforms.[28]

On September 29, in Kistanje, an old woman (80) was found dead in her looted house. She was killed by Croatian soldiers.[29]

On September 29, in the village of Zrmanja Vrelo, a 50-year old Serb was killed as follows: four armed Croatian soldiers burst into his house where he had been with his mother; they woke him up, put the rifle barrel to his neck, took him out to the nearby forest and killed him by firing four bullets at his chest.[30]

By the end of September 1995, in hamlets nearby Zrmanja, the following murders were committed: Milan Mar~eti}, 47 years of age, was killed in the hamlet of Gudura and Du{an [ujica, 72 years of age, was killed in the hamlet of Milanovica - Milan Mar~eti} and Du{an [ujica were killed by some ten members of the Croatian Army, who wore bullet-proof vests. Vlado Milanovi}, 50 years of age, Boro Mar~eti} and Gojko Komazec, 57 years of age, were also killed in Milanovica. On the day of murder, Gojko

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[26] "Amnesty International", Slovenian Section, according to "Tanjug" of October 24, 1995.
[27] ECMM, "Politika" of October 10, according to "Feral Tribun", etc.
[28] Memorandum of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UN, ECMM, Croatian Helsinki Organization, "Ekspres" of October 10, etc.
[29] "Amnesty International", Slovenian Section, according to "Tanjug" of October 24, 1995.
[30] According to the testimony of his mother, "Politika" of October 18, 1995.

Komazec was seen at the police station in Gra~ac. His body was found with three bullet wounds in his stomach. ^anak \uro, 80 years of age, was killed in the hamlet of ^anci - his son was killed as a Croatian guardsman. Vujanovi} Marta, 89 years of age, was also killed in ^anci. Vujanovi} Marta, 87 years of age, was killed in Oton Polje and Du{an Brki} was killed in Palanka.[31]

By the end of September, in the village of Brdo nearby Vojni}, Croatian soldiers killed Stanka Grudi} Raji}, and in Plo~e nearby Grada~ac Milka Banjeglav. First she had been scalped and then killed.

By the end of September, \ura Mandi} from Tomin Gaj nearby Gra~ac was killed after being tortured - his arms and his head were cut off. Upon identification, Ministry of Interior did not allow his relatives to bury him.[32]

From the beginning of Croatian offensive against Krajina to November 1996, UN representatives in Krajina found 1,000 grave-sites in the former Sector South.[33] It was not specified whether civilians or military were buried at those sites and buried persons were not identified by names. It was stated that some of the graves contained even up to 7 Serb bodies.

Croatian Helsinki Committee issued public statements (by the beginning of November 1995) claiming that it had identified the existence of 715 tombs with crosses by the beginning of November 1995: 21 in Korenica, 6 in Vrlika, 6 in Mandi}i, 8 in Vodote~e, 77 in Dvor, 142 in Petrinja, 14 in Mali Sas, 38 in Glina, 7 in Gornja Oraovica, 2 in Krbavica, 15 in Miklunanu{i}u, 5 in Karamarkovi}i, 2 in Poljana, 5 in Ostoji}i and 4 in Vranji}i. The number of buried bodies in those graves is unknown because Croatian authorities do not allow on-site investigations of graves for which they themselves claim to contain Serb bodies. There are mass graves in Gra~ac. The Croatian Helsinki Committee states that 59 Serbs, killed by the beginning of the month, and 81 Serbs, killed by the end of the month, were buried in Gra~ac cemetery in August. By the beginning of October, 124 Serbs were buried in the same cemetery. Also, by the end of October another 156 Serbs were buried in the same cemetery. On November 1, 247 new tombs with crosses appeared.

By the end of September, in the village of [tikovo, Croatian soldiers killed 246 residents, looting and burning the village. Only five [tikovo residents managed to escape death.[34]

III

[31] Cited from the report of the Croatian Helsinki Committee.
[32] Reports of Croatian Helsinki Committee.
[33] Statement by UNPROFOR spokeswoman Susan Manuel; "Politika" of November 3, 1995.
[34] "Ekspres" of October 26, 1995

Upon completion of the military and police action and capture of Krajina, Croatian authorities undertook (and continue to undertake) systematic measures to search the terrain. In addition to killing of civilians, all the remaining Serb houses and estates were being looted, burnt down or demolished and livestock was being taken away. The remaining civilians, mainly the elderly, were being taken to camps where they were being subjected to interrogations, torture, maltreatment and most versatile forms of pressures. In the afore-mentioned "confidential" report of the ECMM, which is concerned with violations of human rights regarding Serbs and Serb property after the military action of August[35], it is stated, *inter alia*, that "long after the cessation of military operations, practically all the houses were totally pillaged and many of them completely burnt down..." It is also said as follows:

"In some cases it is difficult to separate 'looting' from 'burning' because it is usually carried out in combination. Illegal taking over of property in the form of real estate throughout the captured territory is being carried out with (tacit) consent of the highest Croatian authorities. Looting includes taking away of either alive or killed cattle. Croatian Army units, individuals and citizens bear responsibility for occurrence of most of those incidents."

"Widespread destruction, carried out mainly through burning down of rural areas and most of the small villages, is alarming. As a result, Serbs are actually prevented from returning to their homes. In the Sector South, most of the property is partially or totally demolished. The small town of Kistanje is completely destroyed."

According to numerous successive reports of other international organizations, as well as other available information, it is evident that acts of demolition and burning occurred:

- On two separate occasions on or around August 17-18, in the area between Knin and Drni{, where along the 18 km long road 45 Serb houses were burning, UN observers saw arson teams. One arson team wearing military camouflage was operating an antitank gun and firing incendiary rounds into houses in the Bulja{ area, between Knin and Drni{.[36]

- South of Drni{ to Knin and the surrounding area around Knin, there are hundreds of buildings that have been burnt and looted.

- Upon completion of military operations, Knin was systematically and completely looted. Looting was carried out by the 4th and 7th brigades of Croatian Army

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[35] See: p. 6.
[36] Report of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights.

that entered the town first. The second wave of looters was comprised of Civilian Police and Military Police units. The UN military observer team in Knin revealed that 21 buildings were heavily damaged.[37]

- Two boxes of PMA-2R, antipersonnel mines that are used for mining roadsides and houses were found in Ivo{evci. In the vicinity, mission members saw four members of Croatian Special Police. Most of the buildings were damaged in varying degrees by burning and looting.

- Kistanje was completely looted and burnt. The only undamaged building was the Orthodox church. According to the mission opinion, the church was deliberately left undamaged. School and post office buildings were destroyed. On August 17, a group of four Croatian soldiers was seen moving in and around buildings. While the mission was still in Kistanje, smoke began pouring out from behind buildings on the main street that goes toward Knin.[38]

- The following towns of Banija and Kordun were destroyed during and after military action: Glina, Petrinja and Topusko, while the villages of Dugo Selo, Trep~a, Kirinje, Katinovac, Grmu{a, Staro Selo, Bovi}, etc., were burnt down after the military action.

- Seventy per cent of the village of Donji Lapac was destroyed, whereas the villages of Siveri}, Kosovo, Vrbnik, Radu~i}, Kri~ke, Ivo{evci and @agrovi} were substantially damaged. Marks bearing the names of the villages were removed from many sites.

- The village of Srb was completely burnt and pillaged.

- According to the statement given by UN spokesman on September 27, 1995, 73% of the houses was burnt in 240 villages in former Sector South.

- Each house in the village of Frka{i} nearby Korenica was looted, and vandalized. Houses were burnt at Debelo Brdo. Hundreds of houses along the Srb-Otri} section went up in flames. In Sector North houses at Javni}, Kosna, Donji @irovac, Bruvno, Gornji Klasni} and Paukovac were destroyed.[39]

- According to a statement of the Force Commander for Sector South, A. Forrand on October 12, 1995, they had visited 389 villages and established that 16,578 Serb houses had been burnt down or severely damaged.

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[37] Report of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights.
[38] Report of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights.
[39] Statement by C. Gunnes, UN spokesman, Press Conference of September 8, 1995.

Upon the capture of Krajina, Croatian authorities arrested sizebale numbers of persons and took them to schools and sports halls turned into camps. The number of the arrested remaining Serbs is unknown. Major detention centres were at Zadar, [ibenik, Split, Knin, Sisak, Karlovac, Kutina, Gospi}, Novska, Ivani} Grad and Sinj. Prisoners were subjected to torture and inhuman treatment in those places of detention.

Croatian authorities held captive over 750 Serbs who had taken shelter in UNPROFOR compound in Knin, persistently demanding that "war criminals" be transferred to them without providing any concrete data on wanted persons. The elderly and children aged from 1 to 14 comprised the majority of the persons held there.

Presently, six hundred persons, out of seven hundred in UNPROFOR compound in Knin, have declared that they want to leave Croatia (which they did later on). From their experience they believe that the Croatian Army will not protect them. Upon their subsequent arrival to Serbia, they avoided talking about their experiences either because they were afraid for their relatives who remained in Croatia or their uncertain future status.

There were cases in which captured Serbs were used as a human shield. (For instance, 11 persons from the Retarded Persons Home nearby Topusko.) Later, UNPROFOR members found a number of the bodies of the killed, among which one in a wheelchair.[40]

The mentioned confidential report of the ECMM informs of individual cases of maltreatment and inhuman treatment. In UNCRO compound for Sector South, the observer team talked to an old Serb man from Markovac who had been severely beaten up by Croatian soldiers. An old woman (81) from the same village was beaten with a rifle butt by Croatian soldiers. They put her against the wall and fired bullets around her head. Four other men were verbally insulted by Croatian soldiers. One of them was beaten up twice - once when he showed them his Croatian citizenship paper.

In former Sector West, captured by Croats after the aggression launched on August 21 and 22, Croats driving their cars with "checkered" symbols insulted and maltreated Serbs in two small villages south of Pakrac. Some of them entered Serb houses and intimidated them.

On August 10, at Vrginmost, a group of Croats beat up 17 Serb refugees (13 men and 4 women). UN representatives were prevented from intervening.

During the passage of a Serb refugee column through Sisak on August 7, Croat civilians took Serbs out from the column and beat them up, smashed their cars,

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[40] Report of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, etc.

showered them with stones and rubbish and looted their personal effects, with open consent of Croatian police securing the passage of the column.[41]

IV

As a result of looting, demolition of homes and destruction of households which took place during and after Croatian military offensive, Serbs were forced to abandon their ancestral land[42], where they had managed to preserve their specific culture in the midst of Orthodox Church and Roman Catholic Church. Serbs were forced to abandon all their sacred values - churches and monasteries, museums, historical monuments, treasures of their cultural and artistic heritage, as well as the graves of their ancestors. They left a total of around 950 monuments of culture, 80 libraries and over 122 schools.

The fate of the of the Krka Monastery and Krupa Monastery (allegedly set on fire and grazed to the ground with its fresco-paintings), as well as of other monasteries, dating back to the earliest times of Serb settlements in that region, is not known. According to the insufficiently verified data, the artistic treasure of the Krka Monastery (which dates back to the 14th century) was looted, as well as 43 Orthodox churches in the areas of Bukovice and Ravni Kotari, including other parts of Krajina as well. The Dalmatian Eparchy of the Serbian Orthodox Church (SPC) practically does not exist any longer.

V

Immediately after launching the military and police offensives against Western Slavonia and Krajina, Croatia went on to legalize the newly emerged internal situation following the expulsion of the Serbs from their ethnic areas. On September 21, 1995, Croatia adopted a Law on the temporary take over and administration of specific property, whereby it, in effect, confiscated all real estate from expelled Serbs, as well as from all other persons who did not have Croatian citizenship. Also, the eventual return of Serbs does not appear feasible with the institution of almost insurmountable

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[41] Data filed with the Committee under No. 259/96.

[42] The first historic records of the Serbs settling the region of Krajina date back to the year 882 (Frankish chronicle, etc.). It was in the 16th and 17th centuries that the Serbs settled the region of Lika, Kordun, Banija and Slavonija en masse at the invitation of Austrian emperors.

bureaucratic measures, such as the possession of documents (Croatian citizenship papers, identity cards, birth certificates, right of ownership certificates) which cannot be obtained given the prescribed time limits.

Simultaneously, in numerous legal proceedings Serbs are being charged with rebellion and war crimes and sentences are being pronounced without the right to adequate legal representation.

Since the beginning of the forcible secession from the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Croatian authorities, guided by plans and programmes of the ruling Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) headed by Dr. Franjo Tu|man, subjected Serb people to intolerable living conditions. By exerting most versatile and systematic pressures and killings, Croatian authorities forced Serbs to abandon their villages and towns.

By conducting military operations, mass killings and expulsions in the civil war, Croatian authorities committed crime of genocide against Serbs, eradicating all traces of their life in those parts where they had comprised majority before the outbreak of the conflict. (Examples of Medak Pocket, Miljeva~ki Plateau, Ravni Kotari, Mirlovi} Field, Maslenica, Western Slavonija, Krajina, etc.)

The cases of mass liquidation of Serbs in Gospi} and Pakra~ka Field, murdering of the Zec family in Zagreb, demolition of Serb-owned objects in Zadar and their expulsion, mass discharges from their jobs due to their "disloyalty" and numerous other examples throughout Croatia, also make constituent components of a planned strategy carried out against Serbs in Croatia designed to change the ethnic composition and to reduce their share below three per cent in the total number of the population in Croatia.

INFORMATION ON WAR CRIMES COMMITTED BY CROATIAN ARMY TROOPS AGAINST SERB CIVILIAN POPULATION ON THE SRBOBRAN - JAJCE ROAD ON SEPTEMBER 13, 1995

Following the attack launched by Croatian Army troops against Srbobran (Donji Vakuf) on September 13, 1995, Serb civilian population, most of whom were women, children and elderly, fleeing from the Croatian Army attack was moving by animal-drawn carts, tractors, buses, trucks and on foot from Srbobran and its surroundings toward Jajce and Banja Luka. A large number of civilians were driving their cattle ahead of them.

On September 13, 1995, some 3 km before Jajce, at a place called Bravnica, members of the Croatian Army 2nd Guards Brigade ambushed and attacked that column moving from Srbobran toward Jajce. They started relentlessly killing the unarmed civilians in the column who were completely taken by surprise. Civilian population offered no resistance whatsoever.

During the attack some were immediately killed and some were wounded. According to the testimonies given by eye-witnesses, more than half of the passengers from only one bus (50 seats plus 30 persons who were standing) were killed and wounded as a result of the fire opened by Croatian Army troops. Moreover, they also launched a "Zolja" missile at that same bus full of victims and set it on fire together with the wounded and dead inside it.

A first-hand account of the suffering of Serb population in that column has been given by eye-witnesses from the column who had actually seen what had happened and who had lost some of their closest kin or they themselves had been seriously wounded. Their minutes have been taken by examining magistrates. In order to safeguard confidentiality of witnesses their names have been left out and given

instead code numbers under which their statements are filed with the Committee Compiling Data on Crimes Against Humanity and International Law.

From their statements it is clearly seen that Croatian Army has undertaken measures to remove evidence by taking away the bodies of the killed people without delay. This is why the exact numbers of the killed and wounded are yet to be established. However, it may doubtlessly be concluded that there have been a large number of victims.

Witness 715/95-12, 58 years of age, from that refugee column, stated:

"... I was on a bus overcrowded with passengers so that not only all the seats were occupied but a large number of men, women and children had to stand.

When the bus, moving in a refugee column consisting of tractors and animal-drawn carts, reached the village of Bravnica, some 3 km before Jajce, members of the Croatian Army deployed there opened fire at the bus and killed most of the passengers on it. After that they set the bus on fire burning thus all the bodies of the killed and wounded inside it.

The Croatian Army troops were relentlessly killing Serbs in the column, most often women, children and elderly, including also those who were going on foot and driving their cattle. I saw Croatian soldiers shooting at the column moving ahead of and behind my bus. Soldiers were shooting at all that was moving.

Somehow I managed to jump out of the bus through the window and save myself.

Croatian soldiers caught me and closed me in a nearby house in which there were 33 of us. There were 18 wounded among us though. However, women and children comprised the majority.

They loaded the wounded on a truck and drove them away. I know nothing of their whereabouts.

I know that scores of Serbs in the column moving from Srbobran to Jajce were killed and that the Srbobran-Jajce road was jammed with the column of refugees.

I saw that the following were killed:

1-2. Two children of Novo Jankovi}.

One of the children fell and his intestines came out while the other died in his grand-father's arms. Croatian soldiers retained their dead bodies saying: 'We have to bury them'. They took them away some-place..."

Witness 715/95-13, 61 years of age, stated:

"...I had lived in the village until September 13, 1995, when I took to flight from Srbobran and headed toward Jajce with 9 members of my family: my wife, two daughters-in-law and five children, from 7 to 16 years of age. We took with us only our

most essential personal belongings. In Srbobran we climbed onto a bus overcrowded with people fleeing toward Jajce and Banja Luka. All the seats were occupied and nobody could make even the slightest move in the bus.

A big freight vehicle crowded with people was moving ahead of the bus. There must have been about 100 people on it.

When we set out from Srbobran to Jajce the bus was passing a very long column of tractors, animal-drawn carts and people driving their cattle, as well as a large number of trucks loaded with people fleeing toward Jajce.

All of a sudden when we approached Bravnica fierce fire was opened at the bus and column moving ahead of and behind it. A large number of passengers on the bus were killed. Somehow I managed to get out of it. We started rescuing wounded and killed from the bus. I took out of it my wife who was wounded in the head and

3. my grand-son Borisav,

who was also wounded. He died an hour later. My grand-daughter Dijana was also wounded. I managed to take out of the bus my daughter-in-law An|elka who was also wounded and had her left arm severed as a result. I also took out of the bus the son of my elder daughter-in-law Mira. He was wounded in the right arm.

Also, during that attack were shot my daughter-in-law

4. Mira and her daughter

5. Danijela.

They remained laying dead inside the bus that was suddenly hit with a 'Zolja' missile. It went up in flames. The bodies of my daughter-in-law and her daughter Danijela that remained inside the bus burnt together with it. I really do not know how many people remained inside the bus. Most of them were unfamiliar to me because they came from different villages. All those who remained inside the bus burnt together with it.

There were many women, children and elderly helpless people.

Soldiers who had previously opened fire and launched a 'Zolja' missile at the bus, ordered us who came out of it to follow them and took us to a house.

They detained me and a group of Serb civilians, women and children in a house in the village of Bravnica for five days. After that, they took us to Livno where we were imprisoned in a sports hall. We stayed there for 5 days. We were exchanged nearby Bosanska Gradi{ka.

My wife who was wounded was also exchanged with me.

In the bus was also the wife of my brother Ranko with her three children:

6. her son Velibor, about 14 years of age,

7. her daughter Daliborka, 23 years of age, with her son

8. Dragan, 6 years of age.

All the three children were killed. Only my daughter-in-law - the wife of my brother Ranko and her daughter Suzana were saved. They are currently being treated at a hospital.

I do not know the names of other killed persons because they were not from my village.

The Croatian Army troops opened fire not only at the bus but at the whole column moving ahead of and behind the bus. When I left the bus I saw scores of killed people laying on the road. The Croatian Army troops killed not only fleeing Serbs but also the cattle driven by Serb people, as well as horses drawing carts. I do not know how many people were killed but I did see scores of victims laying on the vehicles and by them on the road..."

Witness 715/95-14 stated:

"... I had lived in Srbobran until September 13, 1995, when it was attacked by the members of the Moslem Army. People were leaving their houses and flats and heading toward Jajce and Banja Luka. Fleeing Serbs in a very long column were moving mainly on tractors, animal-drawn carts and buses. A large number of inhabitants were driving their cattle and moving on foot.

I managed to climb onto one of the buses together with my disabled son, born in 1968, in Bugojno. He had half his foot amputated.

When we had reached the village of Bravnica, fierce fire was opened from all directions.

A large number of passengers inside the bus were shot to death while some of us managed to climb out of the bus. I got out of the bus and managed to take my son out of it as well. Then there was a strong detonation. The bus which had been hit was caught on fire from all sides and went up in flames.

A large number of the killed and wounded remained inside the bus and burnt with it. I do not know the exact number of the people left inside the bus. The bus burnt to the ground.

When I climbed out of the bus I saw scores of killed people from the column moving ahead of and behind the bus.

Among the killed inside the bus I knew only the bus driver

9. Zdravko Bandulaja who had lived in Srbobran.

Suddenly, Croatian soldiers appeared on the spot and ordered us to carry the wounded with us to a nearby house. First they singled out the wounded and allegedly took them to be treated at a hospital.

My son was taken to Mostar. I do not know anything about him..."

Witness 715/95-15, 67 yeras of age, stated:

"... On September 13, 1995, I set out from Srbobran together with Serb people toward Jajce and Banja Luka. At a petrol station I managed to climb onto the bus heading toward Jajce together with my wife and my sister. When we had reached the village of Bravnica fierce fire was opened from all directions at the bus and at the column moving ahead of and behind it. The bus immediately came to a stop. Concentrated fire was being opened at the bus. A large number of passengers inside the bus were immediately killed. I was among those who managed to flee the bus the moment it had stopped.

In the bus remained my sister

10. Milja Avramovi}, born in 1924, in the village of Barbari}i nearby Bugojno.

When I left the bus, it exploded and went up in flames.

We tried to rescue the passengers from the bus. While trying to rescue my still alive sister from the bus my hair caught on fire and burnt. However, I did not succeed in taking her out. I do not know how many people remained inside that bus but I do know that all of them completely burnt down with it.

When we came out of the bus the shooting was still going on..."

Woman witness 715/95-16, 60 years of age, a housewife, stated:

"... On September 13, 1995, I set out on a bus from Srbobran to Jajce. An exceptionally long column of tractors, animal-drawn carts and people driving their cattle was heading toward that direction.

Our bus came to a village some 3 km before Jajce. Then they started shooting at the bus. I managed to flee the bus with several other passengers. After the bus had been hit with a shell it went up in flames. A large number of passengers who remained inside the bus burnt with it.

On the animal-drawn cart in the column nearby the bus was my son-in law:

11. Mihajlo Zeljko, from the village of Blagaj nearby Vakuf.

There was with him also his wife, that is my daughter

12. Jovanka Mihajlo,

as well as their three children. During the attack, my daughter and my son-in-law were killed while one of their sons was wounded. I took the other two children with me and little Jovan was taken by Croatian Army. I believe that he is probably being treated at some hospital.

I was taken together with children to Livno and was exchanged later..."

Witness 715/95-17, 62 years of age, a pensioner, stated:

"... A large number of residents of Srbobran waited for the bus onto which my wife and I climbed. It moved on and we passed many trailers pulled by tractors, animal-drawn carts and people going on foot...

There were many wounded and killed persons inside the bus. Since I was sitting on the seat on the left side at the rear wheel of the bus I managed to jump through the window. I helped my wounded wife to get out of it as well. As soon as we came out of the bus it went up in flames and from that moment on it was impossible to climb onto it again. All the wounded and killed remained inside it and their bodies burnt together with the bus. I do not know how many people remained inside the bus.

I know that the bus driver Zdravko Bandulaja, about 40-45 years of age, from the village of {ali}i, remained inside the bus. His body remained inside the bus because he was among the first who had been shot..."

Witness 818/95-21 stated:

"... On September 13, I climbed onto the bus with my old mother in Srbobran. The bus set out to Jajce. There were many passengers on the bus - all of them elderly, women and children.

While we were approaching the village of Bravnica, we heard shooting directed at the column we were moving in. Moans were heard inside the bus because there were many wounded and killed. When the bus stopped we started running. However, Croatian Army soldiers appeared and caught us.

Later I heard that 22 passengers were killed and 15 were wounded inside that bus.

The following were killed:

13. Stojan Kaurin, 70 years of age, from Srbobran,

14. his daughter-in-law and

15. his grand-son, as well as

16-21. six members of the Jankovi} family.

While approaching the place where the bus had stopped, I saw scores of turned over animal-drawn carts on the road and bodies of dead people laying by them. I would not be able to give a precise estimate as to the number of killed people along that section of the road. We were exposed to precise fire at a close range..."

Witness 818/95-12 stated:

"... On September 13, 1995, I was on the animal-drawn cart moving in a refugee column heading toward Jajce. In front of the village of Bravnica fierce fire was

opened at the column. On that occasion, my daughter and son moving on the animal-drawn cart ahead of me were wounded. My daughter was wounded in the head and my son was wounded in the hip and in the right leg.

My neighbour's children, 13 and 17 years of age, told me that their parents Mihajlo and Jovanka Zeljko had remained laying in a pool of blood on the road..."

Witness 818/95-12 stated:

"... On September 13, 1995, I was on the animal-drawn cart moving toward Jajce together with my three children. We had to move in a column because ahead of us and behind us there were a large number of animal-drawn carts, trailers pulled by tractors, passenger cars and trucks.

At the village of Bravnica fire was opened at us resulting in a large number of killed and wounded. On that occasion I was wounded in both my feet. My younger son, born in 1979, was also wounded in the abdominal part, thorax and head..."

Woman witness 818/95-2 was also in the column moving from Srbobran toward Jajce on September 13, 1995. She stated:

"... I climbed onto the bus with my old granny and sat on the seat at the rear of the bus. It was a very large bus. Since all the seats were occupied passengers had to stand in between the seats. I am positive that there must have been around 80 passengers.

When we approached the village of Bravnica fierce fire was opened both at the bus and at the animal-drawn carts moving in a column by the bus. Bullets piercing window-panes of the bus resulted in screams and moans of the many wounded and killed people inside the bus. Immediately after that, the bus stopped and we started coming out of it.

While still on the bus I felt severe pain in my right leg, thorax and in my head. I got out of the bus crawling on my hands and knees. I saw that my granny's leg was almost severed from the knee downward hanging only on a tiny piece of skin. Thereafter arrived Croatian soldiers covered with disguise: they had green bands tied round their heads and their faces were painted with some kind of yellowish and greenish colour.

While still on the bus, that is before it had stopped, I saw that the fire was also opened at the column of vehicles moving ahead of and behind the bus. I saw killed people, including children, falling from those vehicles. In front of the bus I saw the body of Marinko Zeljko, a young boy, and the body of his sister Marijana.

I know that inside the bus were killed

22-23. two children and

24. a woman.

I saw a mother carrying out of the bus her child though I did not know whether it was alive. On that occasion was killed

25. mother of Svetlana Gudalo from Turbet.

I know that

26. a mother

was also killed leaving after herself two children 4 and 7 years of age.

Later I learnt that the members of the 2nd Guards Brigade of the Croatian Army participated in the attack on the bus..."

1. The members of the 2nd Guards Brigade of the Croatian Army are responsible for killing of Serb civilian population.

COMMITTEE FOR COMPILING DATA ON CRIMES COMMITTED
AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW
268/95
B E L G R A D E

THE ČELEBIĆI CAMP FOR SERBS

(MAY - DECEMBER 1992)

BELGRADE, February, 1996

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1. THE ČELEBIĆI CAMP FOR SERBS

1.1. GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

1.1.1. To the northwest of Konjic, the municipality to which it belongs, on the Sarajevo-Mostar road and by the railway line, some 5,5 kilometers in the direction of Jablanica from Konjic, is the place of ČELEBIĆI (15 degrees and 30 minutes east geographical longitude, 43 degrees and 41 minutes north geographical latitude and 286 m. above sea level).

A JNA military facility had been built here for the storage of liquid fuel, about 1300 meters long and up to 125 meters wide. At the very entrance is the front gate post, with another adjacent room, a corridor and a lavatory. Near the gate is the administrative building with offices and dormitories. Behind it is the entrance to a concrete corridor which gradually descends below ground level, and the atomic shelter door is at its other end. Within this structure there is also a smaller building - a room which served as a firefighting equipment storage. Within the compound there are several hangars - storehouses and a number of manholes with valves and other fuel decanting installations.

1.2. THE TAKING OF ČELEBIĆI AND ITS TURNING INTO A CAMP

1.2.1. On April 20, 1992, at 24.00 hrs. sharp, Muslims and Croats attacked this building in which there were 14 JNA soldiers and took it.

The next day a meeting was held between representatives of the SDS, the SDA and the HDZ from Čelebići and it was agreed that Serbian women and children could leave the place; Croatian women had already left earlier. Thus on April 22, 1992, at 12.00 hrs. a convoy of three trucks and around 20 passenger cars with women and children aboard set out escorted by Muslim armed forces and went to Serb territory - Borke.

Proof: Committee Documentation under No. 243/95-13

1.2.2. This military facility was turned into a camp for Serbs in which they went through untold suffering.

1.2.3. In the beginning this camp was run jointly by Croats and Muslims. The first warden was RASIM MIŠUNOVIĆ, a Muslim, who, before the beginning of June 1992 was apparently promoted and the Croat ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ was appointed the new warden.

1.2.4. When in the first half of June 1992 misunderstandings started between the Croats and the Muslims, according to some witnesses, the camp passed into Muslim hands.

Be that as it may, one thing is certain: the Muslims were by far more cruel than the Croats.

1.3. ARRESTS

1.3.1. After the attack by Croats and Muslims and the seizure of Serb villages, the inhabitants:

a) were arrested en masse at their homes or in other places.

b) were captured, or

c) surrendered so as to save their wives, children, parents and other next of kin who had remained in the village at the mercy of the Muslims and Croats,

d) some were caught through deception

In addition, persons were arrested for various reasons, as a rule being accused of alleged possession of radio stations or weapons or of having committed a criminal offence, and were taken to this camp. The largest number of people were incarcerated in May, 1992, when villages or parts of villages inhabited by Serbs were occupied, so that already then the camp was "filled to capacity". Later people were brought in sporadically.

1.3.2. The majority of the inmates were brought to the camp directly, after a shorter or longer journey. In some instances they were taken to other camps (a larger group was first taken to the sports hall at Musala in Konjic, the Secretariat of the Interior of Konjic, and a smaller group was taken to Trnovo, etc.) but later they would end up in this camp. A number of the people captured had been in other, Croatian camps: Ljubuški - the old prison, Grude - the school, in "Lora" in Split, and others.

1.3.3. It is characteristic in all instances that immediately after a village was taken the houses would be set to fire and people would be killed; captured Serbs would be severely beaten on the spot. Many were killed immediately after capture.

1.3.4. On May 9, 1992, the Muslims attacked the village of Idbar with the objective of capturing the men who had remained, as the majority had previously left for Bradina to get together with other people and mount a defence. They surrounded a house in which there were a number of people, women and children. MITHAD PIRKIĆ shot at random around the house and some less valuable things were also seized. They caught 8 men and a women, M., and took them to Čelebići that same evening. The next day they took

the men to the sports hall at Musala and returned them after 21 days; M. remained at Čelebići all the time.

Proof: Witness 221/4-2.

1.3.5. The witness 454/95-19, together with his wife and two children, was arrested on May 13,1992 in Konjic by Muslims in fatigues with HVO insignia. They were taken to Čelebići. They spent a night in the camp and were then released but ordered to stay at Brdjani. The witness was arrested again on June 16,1992 and again brought to this camp. Of all the camp inmates who have been interrogated, this witness was the first to have been detained in Čelebići. For the time being it has not been ascertained whether people had been brought to this camp before this case.

1.3.6. Donje Selo was attacked on May 20,1992. Two days after that, on May 22, 1992, it was taken. ŠEFKO HODŽIĆ, who led the attack, addressed Serbs through a megaphone telling them to surrender. Then the Muslims called individual Serbs by telephone trying to talk them into surrendering and promising that nothing would happen to them. Under immense pressure the Serbs decided to surrender. Thirty of them, bearing a white flag, descended to the road to Konjic and surrendered to members of the HVO and the Muslim TD. After they had been ordered to lay down their arms they were transferred in groups of ten to the sports hall at Musala. On the morrow, May 25,1992, three of them were moved to Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 688/94-7.

1.3.7. After attacking Vrdolje on May 21, 1992, the Muslims and Croats surrounded the houses and captured Serbs, took them to camps, and some of them ended up in Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 221/94-1.

1.3.8. After the village of Cerići was taken, on May 22,1992, a group of 28 Serbs who had surrendered around 1 p.m. was transferred by lorry to Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 594/94-19.

1.3.9. After their attack on Bradina on May 25,1992 and the raid of the village on May 26, Croats and Muslims surrounded the houses, drove the Serbs out of their houses, looted and set fire to the houses and other buildings and captured the inhabitants, mainly women, children and elderly men and took them to "Mića's cafe". They beat them up on the spot and seized their valuables. Then they took them to the centre of Bradina, ordered them to strip all their clothes but their underwear. Then they had to run the gauntlet composed of soldiers who beat them. Those who fell fared the worst - they were trampled upon. Then the men were transferred by truck to Čelebići or to the sports

hall in Konjic, and the women and children to the elementary school at Bradina where they were kept for several days.

Proof: Witness 234/95-12 and 607/94.

1.3.10. The Croats arrested the doctors P.G. and R.M. and the dentist Ž.M. in the infirmary in Bradina and then took them to the centre of the village where they joined the others. En route they were beaten. From the mass of the captured people they singled out V.V., V.Ž and S.Ž and killed them. They transferred the whole group to the sports hall at Musala and after a short stay there brought them to Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 234/95-3, 292/3-95 and 380/94.

1.3.11. A characteristic account is the one given by the witness 260/94: On the morning of May 26, 1995, Croats and Muslims surrounded the house in which he was with his family, relatives and neighbours. They drove them all to a clearing in front of the cafe of MITAR KULJANIN and there they separated the men from the women and children. They beat them immediately. They beat them for a full hour with rifle butts, boots, pieces of wood and other objects. The witness saw REDŽA BALIĆ beating his son-in-law B.M. with a cable. G.V. and G.M. were beaten up. The two of them were forced to swallow half a page of the daily "Oslobođenje" each with a picture of Draža Mihajlović. At a certain moment two airplanes flew over the place and then they were beaten even more. After the beating they were taken to the cafe of PERO MRKAJIĆ and on the way they were stripped of all their gold, money, documents and other belongings. Their documents were burned immediately. At the cafe all of them had to run the gauntlet and were beaten up before they boarded the lorry. M., alias "K" and K.B. sustained grave injuries. There were about 80 of them. All of them were transferred to the Čelebići camp. En route they came across Muslims who spat at them, swore at them and showered various abuse at them.

1.3.12. In Bradina that day and in the days that followed a number of arrests were made of people who were in hiding.

Proof: Witness 234/95-11, 488/94-1 and 221/4-7.

1.3.13. An interesting case is that of the witness 148/95, who, after Bradina was taken, was in the trenches with his neighbours, defending the village:

"My son ZDRAVKO, 13 years old, was a pupil of the seventh grade of elementary school. They took him out of the house in the village of Bradina, and, driving him in front of them, they forced him to call me to get out of the trench and surrender. As they were behind him with a weapon pointed at his back, you can imagine what the child went through; and not only him, but me myself, seeing my boy walking in front of them with their gun barrels against his back and fearing that they might kill him any

moment. To save my boy's life and prevent them from killing him, I came out of the trench and I surrendered."

Immediately thereafter the witness was beaten up and transferred to the Čelebići camp.

1.3.14. After Bradina was taken, a group of 40-50 Serbs surrendered on May 27, 1992 in order to save the lives of their families, which had remained in the village, in view of the fact that the attackers started killing people and setting fire to houses right away. After that other groups and individuals surrendered. All those who were caught or surrendered were divided into three groups: those who had arms, those without arms and women and children. Of men there were a total of 84-88.

The moment they laid down their arms, they were lined up against the supporting wall of the cutting below which passes the tunnel Ivan-Sedlo, 3 kilometers long, which is near the centre of Bradina. Having forced them to remove their upper clothes, they took all their effects and documents from them. Thus they took from the witness 243/95-4 his watch and his gold wedding ring. They had them all climb a lorry and then beat them up in it. Whoever managed to climb faster fared better so that the older and feebler ones got beaten more. They were beaten with rifle butts, metal sticks, boots, and other objects. Some fainted. Some suffocated in the tarpaulin-covered lorry as it was hot outside.

They shoved a rifle barrel up the mouth of the witness 86/1-95 and pierced his head and he was unconscious most of the time. He has a hazy recollection of having been taken to Čelebići by truck. They rocked the truck so as to overturn it. They arrived in Čelebići on that same day between 11 and 11.30 a.m.

Proof: Witness 243/95-6, 86/1-95, 274/95 and 488/94-2.

1.3.15. On May 26, 1992 a group of 18 Serbs surrendered to the Croats and Muslims near the railway station in Bradina.

Proof: Witness 100/94.

1.3.16. On the evening of May 26 a group of 100 Serbs was taken to the sports hall at Musala in Konjic and transferred to Čelebići the next day.

Proof: Witness 236/94.

1.3.17. The Croats and Muslims attacked Donje Selo for the first time on May 20,1992 around 3.30 p.m. The attack lasted till evening. G. was working in her garden and she saw five cars from which men in uniforms disembarked and immediately surrounded the house of J.A., a policeman. G. fled in the direction of her mother-in-law's house. She saw them surrounding her own house and they started shooting immediately. A number

of people fled the area. They took to the forest and hid. The witness went out of the forest in the evening and saw her house as well as the houses of A.J., Ć.P., Ć.M., Ć.O, S.M and others burning.

At dawn, on May 21,1992 the shelling of the village started. The shells landed in the forest and in the village itself. That evening 11 villagers hid in a cave near the house of G's mother- in-law and the house on M.Ć., some 16 square metres in area, in front of the entrance to which there was a rock so that the entrance was shielded. There they hid until May 24. Afterwards they went to the house of Ć.T.

On May 26, when there was a renewed attack, about 200 Muslims and Croats surrounded that house. The people inside were driven out. While they searched the house SADIK TELETOVIĆ killed MIŠA ĆEĆEZ. The killing was witnessed by N.Ć. and T.Ć. The brother of the killed MIŠA was beaten up. Then they were all taken to the Cooperative Centre, from which he and G. were transferred to Čelebići in a vehicle.

Proof: Witness 221/4-3.

1.3.18. Around 9 a.m. on May 27,1992 a group of 86 Serbs came to the centre of the village of Gornja Bradina and surrendered to Territorial Defence units from Konjic.

Proof: Witness 236/94.

1.3.19. After the attack on Brdjani, a large number of Serbs were forcibly taken to Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 147/95.

1.3.20. Five Serbs captured at Gornja Raštelica were taken to the silo in Tarčin. From there they were transferred to the Čelebići camp on May 28,1992.

Proof: Witness 243/95-12 and 488/94-7.

1.3.21. After the attack on Bradina, on May 25,1992, a number of women hid in the forest for five days. Afterwards they returned to the village where they were caught by the Croats and Muslims and locked up in the school. PERO BARUNČIĆ came that same evening and asked M. where her husband was. She said that she did not know. They singled her out together with M.D. and Dj. and transferred them to Čelebići where they arrived on May 29,1992 about 4 p.m.

Proof: Witness 412/94-27, 412/94-16 and 412/94-27.

1.3.22. A group of 12 Serbs was captured on Mt. Bjelašnica. They were beaten and tortured en route, at the hotel "Mrazište" on Mt.Igman and in other places. After spending one night in Tarčin they were taken to Čelebići on May 30,1992. After having

been accorded the "standard welcome", they were placed in "No.6". This group included: PERO MRKAJIĆ, caterer, who was later killed, Dj.Dj., M.R., Dj.M. Dj.Z., the witness and others.

Proof: Witness 283/94.

1.3.23. After Bradina had been taken, RAJKO DJORDJIĆ was retreating with his group towards Kalinovik planning to cross over to Serb territory. Another five men joined them on the way. After spending several days in the forest, in the rain, mud and cold, they surrendered on May 30,1992 near the village of Ljuta. They would not have done so had they not been deceived. The Muslims had promised to let them go the moment they surrendered their arms. But they did not set them free but bound their hands on their backs with wire and took them to the school in the village of Ljuta. HOS members beat them in the school.

They beat RAJKO DJORDJIĆ especially hard, slashed with a knife and tore the JNA uniform that he was wearing. All their money and valuables were seized. They spent the night there. On the following day they were driven, tied, to the village of Šabići, to the school, where they were also subjected to maltreatment. From that point other soldiers took them to the "Famos" hotel on Mt. Igman. There were HOS members, HVO members, "Lilies" and members of the Muslim Territorial Defence there. At the hotel they had to identify themselves and then were beaten and insulted. After an hour or so they had to run the gauntlet composed of soldiers who beat them all the way from the entrance to the hotel to the "Tam" van which was to transport them further. En route they were moved from this vehicle into a lorry. When the lorry came, the guard fired a burst and killed DRAGAN VUJIČIĆ, wounded K.Dj. in the stomach, K.Dj. in the head driving one of his eyes out, and Ž.R. in the arm. No medical assistance was extended to anyone. They passed through the villages of Vrdolje, Džepi and Živašnica. They stayed a while in each and the assembled Muslims showered abuse at them, spat at them and threw various objects at them. Eventually they arrived in Konjic. There they stopped near the Community Centre and then in front of the building of the Secretariat of the Interior. Their escorts beat them and insulted them and were joined by the crowd which had gathered. They forced RAJKO DJORDJIĆ to stand although he had been badly beaten up and unconscious for a while, showing him around as a captured "Chetnik duke". In front of the police department they ordered him to kiss their emblems, and, as he refused, they beat him some more and forced him to kiss a wild boar which they had caught on Mt. Bjelašnica and loaded onto the lorry. From the Police Department they went to the motel and home of ZEJNIL DELALIĆ, who had worked in Austria and held a high office in their army. There they unloaded the boar and continued their journey, with a strong armed escort and police cars with their rotary lights on. RAJKO DJORDJIĆ continued to be on show as a "Chetnik duke" and was constantly beaten.

Thus they passed through the entire city. The truck was followed by a police car in which rode JASMIN GUSKA, head of the Public Security Service in Konjic, PERA BARUNČIĆ, commanding officer of the police station, AMIR BEGIĆ, head of the

Crime Service of the Secretariat of the Interior, and in another car was RUSMIR HADŽIHUSEINOVIĆ, Mayor of the city, otherwise a doctor, an urologist.

A total of 26 of them arrived in Čelebići in the afternoon of May 31, 1992.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6, 412/94-23, 65/1-95, 488/94-5, 221/4-5, 243/95-12, 243/95-7, 488/94-3 and 509/94-5.

1.3.24. In the evening of June 15, 1992, the Croats and Muslims surrounded a house in Idbar and then searched it looking for arms and a radio station. They shot at random around the house and arrested M. They also arrested Lj. and other villagers and transferred them all to Čelebići on that same day.

Proof: Witness 221/4-2.

1.3.25. In the evening of July 12,1992 REDŽO BALIĆ and SALKO LJEVO came to the house of R. in the village of Zukići and took her to a car and then brought other Serbs to the spot: Dj.S., S., his wife, JELENKO and his wife ANDJA DJORDJIĆ, who were later killed, Dj.Va. and Dj.Ve., their sons, M., their aunt J.G. and B. (13 years old), their daughters G. and B. (14 years old) and her son. HAMO NIKŠIĆ was at the wheel. They were all transferred to the camp in Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 221/4-4.

1.3.26. On June 15,1992, Muslims and Croats invited Serbs from Brdjani to Podorašac for negotiations. Sixty-three men came. They were all put aboard a truck by force and driven to the camp at Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 178/94 and 440/94-1.

1.3.27. On the following day, June 16,1992, the witness 454/95-19, who had already been in a camp earlier, was picked up by FIKRET (f.Safet) RAMIĆ and the son of SALKO HALILOVIĆ and arrested on the orders of AGAN (f.Emin) RAMIĆ, commanding officer of a Muslim unit and FADIL ŠPAGO from Konjic - both were his neighbours. He too was taken to Čelebići.

1.3.28. Other arrests, captures or the surrendering of groups and individuals in different places are described by the witnesses: 243/95-8, 221/4-6 and 445/95-22.

1.4. TRANSFERS, RELEASES, EXCHANGES

1.4.1. The first camp inmates in Čelebići were registered after May 10,1992, when this facility started to be operated as a camp. The camp existed until December 9,1992 when

the last group of 32 "inveterate Chetniks" was transferred to the sports hall at Musala in Konjic.

1.4.2. Very few people were released directly from this camp. They were gradually transferred to Konjic and from there either exchanged or, in a smaller number of cases, released.

1.4.3. A group of 28 Serbs from Cerići was in the camp for one day and right away, on May 23, transferred to Musala. Then they were transferred in groups: 20 on June 5; On June 17; a group of 50 on August 13; On August 21; a large group (over 80) from Bradina in late August; in the beginning of September; on October 5 - 17 of them; at the end of the same month - 30 people and on December 1 all the camp inmates except for 32 whom they moved on December 9 so that nobody remained.

The staff was also transferred and the Čelebići camp was dismantled.

1.4.4. Only seldom and only few people were actually released. The only exceptions were on August 31 when 20 detainees were released and on November 17 when several of the inmates were set free. As for individual releases they took place on: May 28 (released by DELIĆ); on May 30 (an elderly man released after interrogation); on June 10 and 15; on July 22 (a doctor but required to report to the camp for regular duty); and on August 19 and 31 (individual inmates released by DELIĆ). On August 31 a larger group was released, consisting of 20 inmates, as attested to by the witness 509/94-5. On October 16,1992 another doctor was set free. ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ personally released one Serb towards the end of October and another one on November 18,1992.

All of the released prisoners were given a written decision to that effect. Only one of the detainees escaped while working outside the camp. There may have been other cases but we have no such knowledge to date.

1.4.5. The inmates were placed in "the ward", then in "hangar No.6." and "tunnel No.9". The "ward" was vacated and reserved for the gravely injured.

After representatives of the International Red Cross (IRC) came on August 31,1992, all the camp inmates were moved from "No.9" to "No.6." so that no one remained in the "tunnel". After most of the Serbs had left, the group in the "ward" stayed till the end.

Attesting to this are witnesses 147/95, 274/95, 100/94, 221/94-1, 221/94-3, 234/95-11, 234/95-12, 243/95-12, 243/95-6, 243/95-7, 260/94, 412/94-15, 412/94-23, 440/94-1, 488/94-2, 607/94, 630/1-9 4, 243/95-4, 221/4-6, 148/95 and 594/94-20. (The testimonies of these persons also confirm the data given in the previous two chapters).

1.4.6. The witness 221/4-7 was incarcerated with a group of 20 Serbs in tunnel "No.9" from May 26 to around May 31, 1992, when they were shifted to hangar "No.6" as "No.9" was needed for the "more dangerous Chetniks".

1.4.7. The first camp inmates locked up in hangar "No.6" comprised a group of between 84 and 88 Serbs, which was brought there from Bradina on May 27,1992. The next day another 9 persons were brought from the Secretariat of the Interior in Konjic.

Proof: Witness 236/94.

1.4.8. The witness 688/94-7 was in ward "No.22" from May 25,1992. He was brought there from Musala where he had spent one night. He had surrendered in Donje Selo. There were about 70 people there. They slept on the floor for some ten days, and others were brought in so that their number eventually reached 106. Therefore HAZIM DELIĆ, deputy camp warden, transferred them all to hangar "No.6" where there already were around a hundred souls. The witness was in the camp for three months. He was transferred to Musala on August 20,1992 and released on August 30,1992. This is also confirmed by witness 221/94-1.

1.4.9. After a visit by the IRC, a group was moved from tunnel "No.9" to hangar "No.6". The group of fifteen who had remained in the tunnel were moved from it ten days later - on August 31, 1992. Witness 221/4-5 believes that this was on the occasion of the birthday of the commander ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ. Around November 20, 32 camp inmates were transferred to the ward in which they stayed until December 9,1992.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6, 488/94-4, 65/1-95, 221/4-5, 488/94-7, 488/94-1, 488/94-5, 243/95-8 and 488/94-3.

1.4.10. On May 31, 1992, a Commission consisting of Dr. RUSMIR HADŽIHUSEINOVIĆ, specialist of urology and Dr. AHMED JUSUFBEGOVIĆ, specialist of internal medicine, singled out Dr. M.R. and Dr. G.P. and another 10 worst beaten up inmates and transferred them to the "3 mart" elementary school in Konjic where there was a "ward for captured Chetniks". Then, between June 10 and 12, they returned them (13 camp inmates including the doctors) and put them in "No.22" which was empty then. They brought 12 ordinary hospital beds and a cot from the hospital. When there were not enough beds, the inmates slept on the floor.

Proof: Witness 236/94, 292/3-95, 488/94-5, 380/94 and 234/95-3.

1.4.11. All the camp inmates from Čelebići were either directly exchanged from the camp at Musala in Konjic or were released, brought in again and then exchanged. There were both official and "off the record" exchanges, one by one. In a large scale, general exchange organized on October 6,1994 on the "Srpskih junaka" (Serb heroes) bridge at Grbavica in Sarajevo, the last inmates - 81 of them - from this camp crossed over to Serb territory.

Proof: Witness 445/95-22, 412/94-15, 221/4-7, 147/95, 234/95-11 and 488/94-6.

1.4.12. Almost all the Serbs, both those released from camps and those who had never been in camps, together with their families crossed over to Serb territory, as a rule by bribing someone or paying the Croats who enabled them to pass through their territory. Consequently, in Konjic and in the Muslim-controlled part of the commune there are now less than a tenth of the previous number of Serbs. Apart from that, in many villages, such as for instance Bradina, there is not a single Serb left, and all their houses and other property have been plundered and destroyed.

1.5. CAMP INMATES

1.5.1. People from Konjic and the nearby villages were brought to Čelebići. Most of them were from Bradina. They were all Serbs (except for one Muslim who was with them for a while). Some of them had organized themselves to defend the lives of their families and their own, their property and other valuables because for a long time the threat of an armed attack by Muslims and Croats against the Serbs had been in evidence. It proved true. In April and May 1992 Muslims and Croats attacked villages and sections of villages inhabited by Serbs. Serbs were killed and banished and their property was plundered and set on fire, so that a large number of them flocked to Bradina, the largest purely Serb village, where the villagers had organized themselves to mount a defence. When Bradina was taken, the defenders retreated in the direction of Serb territory. Some were captured and some surrendered. They were people in their prime and the breadwinners of their families. A large number of people who did not fight also ended up in the camp, mostly elderly people and instances of children inmates have also been registered.

1.5.2. Although the majority of the camp prisoners had secondary school qualifications, there were also doctors, professors, engineers and other highly qualified professionals among them. Most of them had worked in Konjic and many of them were employed in the various plants of the "Igman" military factory.

1.5.3. According to the accounts of the camp inmates who have given testimonies as witnesses and on the basis of the data collected by the Red Cross, from Borac - the Serb commune of Konjic and by the Committee, a list of 369 men and 16 women has been drawn up. It is estimated that this is not the definitive number and that over 400 people had been incarcerated in this camp, and the figures are being constantly updated. The names of 19 Serbs who were in ward "No.22" and of 77 who were in tunnel "No.9" have been registered.

1.6. ARRIVAL AT THE CAMP, "RECEPTION"

1.6.1. The kind of "reception" that everybody was accorded immediately upon arrival was vicious beating, and several people were killed. If it had not been done before, their money and valuables were seized on arrival. Some were interrogated. Characteristic in terms of brutality were the events on May 27, when a large group from Bradina came and on May 31, when the group including RAJKO DJORDJIĆ was brought in.

1.6.2. A large group of captured Serbs, between 84 and 88 it is estimated, came to the camp around 11 a.m. on May 27, 1992. As the lorry entered the camp compound they were immediately beaten: in the lorry, as they disembarked and thereafter. They were lined up against a supporting wall about 100 metres long, facing the wall. Probably about 30-40 military policemen beat them for 6 or 7 hours on end. They came in groups behind the prisoners' backs and beat up each and every one of them. All the while they asked them about their personal particulars and about weapons and similar. They were all beaten up. HAZIM DELIĆ who had a crutch as he had been wounded, was in charge of the beating. The Serbs were hit with iron bars, baseball and other bats, rifle butts, hoe handles and other objects.

One of the witnesses, 243/95-4, was forced to lie down and kiss the ground while one of them kept hitting him with a hoe handle until it broke. Seeing that their victim was still conscious, they swore at him and asked him what his back was made of since he was able to endure all that beating. The witness replied that they could continue to hit him as much as they could seeing that they had where.

On that occasion were killed PETKO GLIGOREVIĆ, the father of witness 243/95-4, GOJKO MILJANIĆ and MIROSLAV VUJIČIĆ, the brother of witness 236/94. They beat ZDRAVKO GLIGORIJEVIĆ the most and later he was taken away from the camp and, probably, killed. All the while they were forced to keep saying the "Allahu ekber" (Allah the Almighty) prayer and "Ready for the Fatherland!"

The witness was hit on the kidneys, on the back, the muscles of his legs and arms, on the loins, and kicked in the testicles. He saw many others faint. As K.S., a deaf-mute, could not hear what was being asked of him to do, they beat him thinking that he was feigning. Some people were taken out of the file, ordered to lie down and then beaten. MIROSLAV VUJIČIĆ, for instance, before they killed him, and G.N.

When K. N. asked for a drink of water, the guard JAPALAK ordered everybody to take off their socks and throw them into a canal. Then he ordered them to urinate into that canal, and then everyone was ordered to drink urine from that same canal. The witness had to do it also. JAPALAK came looking for two Serbs with the surname T. from Tarčin. Then they were beaten up an thrown into hangar "No.6" with the others. The witness 86/1-95 was in a grave condition and was transferred the next morning to the "hospital for Chetniks". All this was observed by a group of camp inmates that had been brought in the previous day, as they were actually lined up so as to watch it. The inmates were beaten by: ŠEFIK ČAMAGA, RAMIZ ĆIBO, ESAD MACIĆ, called "MAKARON", his brother "MACA", and others.

Proof: Witness 260/94, 488/94-2, 243/95-6, 274/95 AND 344/95-1.

1.6.3. The witness 260/94 says, that after they were put in the hangar, G.D. was ordered to take the body of GOJKO MILJANIĆ out in a wheelbarrow, and Dj. D. to take out the father and son T. whose arms and legs had been broken in another wheelbarrow. The day after they came, HAZIM DELIĆ came and designated a seating place for every one, ordering everybody to face the floor with their backs bent. In so doing he swore at them cursing their Chetnik mothers and threatened to kill anyone not obeying orders.

1.6.4. A group of 12 Serbs from Bradina, which had been captured on Mt. Bjelašnica (taken over Mt. Igman and spent the night at Tarčin), on arriving at Čelebići on May 30, 1992, were beaten up an placed in "No.6.". They were beaten by PAJAZIT, a certain Albanian, and DELIĆ was present.

Proof: Witness 283/94.

1.6.5. A group captured near Ljuta arrived, on May 31, 1992 between 3 and 4 p.m., escorted by Dr. RUSMIR HADŽIHUSEINOVIĆ, the mayor of Konjic, JASMIN GUSKA, the head of the Secretariat of the Interior, and others, who escorted them through the city. When the group entered the compound, guards climbed onto the lorry and beat them. The people brought in were lined up against the wall of "No.9", beaten up and stripped of their belongings and articles of clothing leaving them in only their undershirts and trousers, barefoot. Then they were interrogated. Afterwards DELIĆ took about 70 inmates out of "No.9" and lined them up against the new arrivals. The newcomers could see that those people were all beaten up, smeared with blood and generally in a sorry condition. There were elderly people among them. They were lined up facing each other.

PAVO MUCIĆ, the camp warden, had the witness 221/94-3/1 and RAJKO DJORDJIĆ come out in front of the line and addressed the witness telling him that RAJKO was to blame for their fate calling him names in the process in order to provoke them to condemn RAJKO. None of the camp inmates did so, and DJORDJIĆ himself stood upright, soldierly, his head high and his posture proud. Mucić asked the witness if he knew RAJKO, and the witness replied that he did, that he had been his commander. Hearing that, MUCIĆ kicked him in the chest and then left. Then DELIĆ said that RAJKO DJORDJIĆ was a "Chetnik duke" and that those who had been brought with him were members of his special units, that they had killed Muslims and burned their villages. All this while other guards kept beating them. They hit them with rifle butts, kicked them with their booted feet, and hit them with various other objects. The beating lasted for a full two hours. Many fainted. The witness 221/4-5, who had already been molested en route, was hit by a person, who the witness knows is from the village of Džepi, by a metal rod at one end of which there was a spring and on it a metal ball. The witness lost consciousness. The witness 243/95-7 fainted on and off and has a hazy recollection of all the things that had befallen him and the others. Then, all those

who were taken out of "No.9" were taken to hangar "No.6" and the new arrivals were put in "No.9".

Proof: Witness 488/94-5, 488/94-4, 65/1-95, and 509/94-5.

1.6.6. All Serb men from Brdjani, 64 of them, were brought to the camp on June 15 and 16, 1992. They were beaten up and placed in a number of manholes.

Proof: Witness 178/94.

1.6.7. Other witnesses describe in much the same way their first moments at the camp: the witness 295/94-4 was beaten up so badly that he was unconscious for three days. The witness 243/95-8 was knocked out unconscious by a blow of a rifle butt in the forehead. The witness 147/95 was immediately placed, with some other people, in a manhole. He adduces the names of some who had been so badly beaten up that they had to be carried into the hangar. In addition to the mentioned, they were also beaten by EDO DŽAJIĆ, alias "MUF", "ZENGA" and others.

Proof: Witness 594/94-19, 594/94-20, 688/94-7, 221/94-3/1, 221/4- 7, 234/95-11, 440/94-1, 100/94, 488/94-1, 243/95-12, 234/95-3, 292/3-95, and 221/4-6.

1.7. SEIZURE OF EFFECTS

1.7.1. Money and valuables, as well as better pieces of clothing and footwear were seized on the spot, at the moment of capture or en route during transport, so that on arrival in the camp there was hardly anything of value left to take. This notwithstanding, everyone was routinely searched and any valuables that they might still have had were taken. The witnesses say that all their documents, money, watches, wedding rings, clothing articles, were routinely seized.

No one was ever given a receipt for their things seized.

No one ever got back the things seized from them.

Proof: Witness 412/94-23 and 488/94-1.

1.7.2. A helmet was put in tunnel "No.9" in which all the inmates had to put their money, watches, golden objects and all other valuables. The witness 221/44-7 was forced to take off the gold chain he had on his neck and to put it in the helmet.

1.7.3. The guard SALKO HEBIBOVIĆ forced the camp inmates, threatening them with death, to collect 100 German marks each for him, as well as gold and rings.

Proof: Witness 147/95.

1.8. INTERROGATIONS

1.8.1. The interrogations were carried out in an unsystematic manner and the impression is that they were more in the service of torture and abuse than aimed at clarifying an even or collecting data. Sometimes, before and after being taken for interrogation, Serbs were tortured in a special way (lengthy exposure to the sun,keeping in manholes and similar), and during the interrogations themselves most were beaten up. In a smaller number of cases they were only humiliated and insulted. Some were blindfolded. On occasions like these it was often impressed upon the Serbs that they should have lived "nicely" with the Muslims and Croats, that they should not have defended themselves, that they did wrong to listen to their leadership, etc. They were regularly asked where their weapons were, where other Serbs were hiding, where they were hiding their weapons, whether they were members of the SDS and similar. They were interrogated by interrogators from the Konjic Secretariat of the Interior or court staff, but there were also others. The camp staff also attended and participated in the interrogations, HAZIM DELIĆ in particular. The camp inmates were interrogated and beaten in front of other inmates or after having been taken out. This was done by DELIĆ, "ZENGA" and other guards. Characteristic in this regard is the case of the killing of SLAVKO ŠUŠIĆ. He was interrogated by: MIROSLAV STENEK, ŠEFKO NIKŠIĆ, SMAJO PREVLJAK and others. Some signed their statements and some did not.

Proof: Witness 412/94-23, 488/94-4, 221/4-7, 594/94-20, 243/95-12, 243/95-6, 221/94-3/1 and 292/3-95.

1.8.2. No one was ever tried by a court in Čelebići, nor were any proceedings instituted.

There were trials later, after they had been transferred to the sports hall at Musala in Konjic. Individuals would be taken to Butrović polje where the proceedings were conducted before the military court, but for the time being no reliable data is available in this regard.

1.8.3. On June 10,1992, the witness 488/94-6 was taken out of the hangar together with a group of inmates. DELIĆ tightly handcuffed him. Then they all stood in the sun for hours. Out of exhaustion (earlier beatings, hunger, etc.) and because of the scorching sun, the witness fainted three times. After this he was taken for interrogation to MLADEN ZOVKO called "KUHAR". MASLEŠA was also there. They asked him about his political affiliation, what Karadžić thought about various issues, etc. When he was to sign the record, they took off the handcuffs. He dropped the pencil for his hand was so weak after that tight grip that he could not hold it. After that DELIĆ put them in a manhole. On June 12 the witness was again taken for interrogation, attended by, among others, MIRO STENEK, JERKO KOSTIĆ and RAMIĆ. They asked him the same questions as before and then DELIĆ returned him to the manhole.

1.8.4. The witness 594/94-19 was led blindfolded out of "No.22" for interrogation. He was blindfolded throughout the interrogation. They asked him about arms, where other Serbs were, and other things. They fell upon him at once and beat him all the while. Two held him and the others beat him. Who and how many people exactly beat him the witness does not know as he could not see them. He was beaten also as they returned him to the cell. On that occasion two of his upper teeth were knocked out and two ribs broken and he was bruised all over.

1.8.5. The day after he had been brought to the camp, on May 26,1992, the witness 688/94-7 was taken to be interrogated by ALIKADIĆ, called "BATO". He asked the witness who had killed two Muslims during the attack on Donje Selo. The witness replied that he had not done it. Then "BATO" grabbed a beer bottle and hit him on the head. The bottle broke. As the witness again gave the same answer he kept hitting him on the head until he had broken 20 bottles against his head. Then he forced the witness to kneel and kicked him in the head 25-30 times. He did the same to K.M. who was also there for interrogation at that time. Then the witness was returned to "No.22".

1.8.6. The witness 221/4-5 was interrogated by MLADEN ZOVKO, called "KUVAR" in the administrative building. The witness was tied and the interrogator would not untie his hands although he was in much pain. He asked the witness about everything that had happened in Bradina: who had arms, where certain people were, why had they not remained to live together with Croats and Muslims. He assigned every interrogated camp inmate to a category and the witness was classified under category "A", like all others placed in tunnel "No.9". That meant that they were to be executed by firing squad. He was not interrogated again while in the camp.

1.8.7. Immediately upon arrival at the camp, the witness 221/4-5 was interrogated by MIRO STENEK and MUSTAFA HALILHODŽIĆ, who had gone to school with the witness. HALILHODŽIĆ gave all the witness' documents that had remained in his house to STENEK, and the latter took out from the batch the membership card of the karate club of which the witness was a member, showed it to him and said that they too had karateists and that they would break all of his bones.

1.8.8. The judge GORAN LOKAS, a Croat working in the court in Konjic, was brought to the camp to interrogate the detainees. When he saw the condition that they were in, he refused to do it. Later the witness learned that this judge had been in a "fixed" traffic accident.

Proof: Witness 100/94.

1.8.9. According to some criteria of theirs, all the camp inmates were categorized either during interrogation or before it, into one of 9 categories. Those falling under categories 1 and 2 were either sentenced to death or to 20 years of imprisonment and those from categories 3 to 9 were to be exchanged or released.

Proof: Witness 86/1-95.

1.9. LIVING CONDITIONS

1.9.0. The witnesses describe the camp in the following way:

1.9.1. The camp was a former military facility, a fuel storage. Near the entrance was a built structure, formerly the command building, which now housed the administration of the camp, staff offices and those of the camp warden ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ, as well as dormitories.

Within the compound there were several buildings and 5-6 hangars, such as "No.6". Behind the command building was a "tunnel" leading to the entrance to the shelter which they called "No.9". The entire compound, enclosed by wire, was watched by guards.

Proof: Witness 630/1-94, 236/94, 221/94-3/1 and 243/95-13.

1.9.2. The hangar called "No.6" was, according to the inmates' estimates, between 30 and 50 metres long, between 15 and 30 metres wide and above 3 metres in height, with a slanting roof and metal structure. The floor was of concrete, one door opened and the other one was permanently shut. It was empty and in it were only the camp inmates.

Proof: Witness 236/94, 260/94, 221/94-3/1 and 147/95.

1.9.3. Less dangerous "Chetniks" were held in the hangar. After the first group of around 84-88 Serbs from Bradina, others were also brought to it, so that, in the view of the detainees, the number of camp inmates in it ranged between a minimum of 250 and a maximum of 400.

They slept on the bare concrete floor, and were given some threadbare blankets only a month later. According to the words of witness 607/94, after one month he had been given "a piece of blanket". The witness 243/95-7, like all the others, slept all the time on the concrete floor with only his jacket underneath, as they had nothing to either put under themselves or cover themselves with. Only on November 17 did they get wooden bed frames so that as of that date some slept on them.

Each one of them had his assigned place at which they had to sit incessantly facing the floor. They could lie down only on permission. As there were many of them, when they slept they were packed so tightly that anyone wanting to turn around had to wake up those around him.

In the summer the temperatures soared high above 40 degrees C, as the metal structure would heat up. The witness 243/95-4 remembers very well that in mid-August, when the team of the International Red Cross (IRC) came to the camp for the first time, MICHEL, one of their representatives, registered a temperature reading of 60 degrees Centigrade. As the door was always shut and as during the night the inmates relieved themselves in the hangar, in which they were also given their food, the overheated air, given the lack of oxygen, was stifling and the stench was foul.

The witness 100/94 describes the living conditions in the camp in the following way:"... the rule was that we were not to speak to each other. We had to sit on the concrete all the time. If anyone uttered a sound they would be beaten by the omnipresent guards. During the first week it seemed next to impossible to get accustomed to sitting endlessly, but after that one somehow got inured to it, devoid of senses. As the foul smell inside was horrendous, some of the guards would go out every now and then, and then we could lie down. Some of the guards never went out. As it was summer and the door was constantly shut, and some fresh air trickled inside only through the windows near the roof, the temperature was unbearable. From dawn until the early hours of the next morning, until somewhere about 2.oo a.m. we perspired profusely."

The witness 236/94 says that everyone had his place for sitting, with a passage in between. There were some guards who kept them awake all night in sitting position. They were not allowed to either move or stand.

As regards the general circumstances in the camp, the account is tellingly illustrative of witness 488/94-1, a teacher, who was brought there on June 1,1992 and thrown into "No.6":

"I saw, in my estimate, some 250 people. They were all emaciated, beaten up, and could hardly stand. The picture was so terrible that I started going from one to another comforting them, encouraging them, unaware that any personal contact was forbidden. The guard stopped me. This had such a devastating effect on me that even now, as I talk about it, I cannot refrain myself, I still feel the shock of it, and re-enacting that scene in my mind, I cannot but cry."

Proof: Witness 488/94-1, 260/94, 221/94-3/1, 440/94-1, 274/95, 234/95-12, 488/94-7 and 488/94-4.

1.9.4. The concrete corridor, as some called it "the tunnel" or "No.9" with its entrance on the ground surface, led to the entrance to the atomic shelter, some 2 metres under the ground. It was 20 to 30 meters long, 1,40 metres wide and about 2 metres high. From the compound several steps led down to the iron door at the entrance. There was no ventilation, save for a grid above the door. The inmates relived themselves at the end of the corridor. They had nothing to put under them or cover themselves with. They slept on the concrete piled one across another, and as the corridor was so narrow they could not stretch but had to lie cramped.

There was a light but it was never switched on, so that they were practically always in the dark, as the door was shut at all times. The moisture condensed up to 10 cm. on the floor. At the end of the corridor, where they relieved themselves, maggots developed in the faeces, and the odor was stifling. The walls were smeared with blood. In the beginning there were 25 inmates, and later, as others were brought, the number reached 42.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6, 221/4-5, 221/4-7, 488/94-7, 630/1-9 4, 234/95-11, 65/1-95 and 221/94-3/1.

1.9.5. The room called the "ward" or "No.22" used to be a firefighting equipment storage. It was located in a separate building next to the administrative building. In it the conditions for life were nil. It was a concrete room with a metal sheet roof, a metal door, and two small windows, near the ceiling, which could not be opened all the way. It was cca. 10 metres long and 6-7 metres wide. The floor was of concrete. It had 12 beds, moved there from the "hospital for Chetniks" and a cot. It was intended for the accommodation of the most gravely injured, some of which died there.

Around 50 camp inmates passed through this "ward". In the end the last 32 prisoners of this camp were kept in it. Otherwise, the first Serbs brought here were kept in this room from May 20, 1992 to around June 10, 1992, when there were over 70 of them, and, according to some, over 100. Due to overcrowding, they started to suffocate, so that all of them were transferred to "No.6". In this facility there were also as camp inmates the doctors Dr. G.P. and Dr. M.R., who, despite their anxiousness to help the hapless people, were in no position to do much for them, as they had no equipment and they only had some antibiotics and pain killers and some supplies. As they received only a fraction of what they asked for from the administration, their work was hardly to any avail.

Proof: Witness 236/94, 380/94 and 221/94-1.

1.9.6. At the gate there was a building with the gate post.

Next to the gate post there was a room in which women camp inmates were. The room was 3.20 metres x 2.20 metres. It had two doors one of which was shut with a big metal safe placed in front of it. On the narrower wall there was a double-wing window with bars on the outside. The floor was of tiles. Although the door would not be locked, the imprisoned women tried to secure it so as to prevent the guards, especially HAZIM DELIĆ, from barging in and raping them. DELIĆ forbade them to do it. There was a soldier's cot, some blankets and two soldier's mattresses 80 cm x 80 cm on the floor. Later another three such mattresses were put inside.

Proof: Witness 221/4-3 and 412/94-27.

1.10. FOOD

1.10.1. The food and water, which were scant, were of poor quality and often they were not given any. A frequent punishment was deprivation of food altogether. Such punishment was meted out as "revenge" during Orthodox feasts. No food or water were dispensed in e.g. the following situations: When 9 Muslims were killed on St. Peter's Day, or before IRC representatives came, or during their first days at the camp, as was the case with those captured at Ljuta, etc.

1.10.2. There were one or two meals a day. A meal or a whole day's ration as a rule consisted of a 600-700 g. loaf of bread, to be divided among 17-18 persons so that each of them only got a tiny piece. Often that was all they got for days. The woman witness 221/4-3 stated that for 42 days they had only received a slice of bread each and for three days after that they received nothing.

Some of the women inmates fell into a coma from the hunger, not having had any food or water for days. The witness 607/94 as well as many others fainted from starvation. Sometimes they would be given warm meals: soup, macaroni, rice, beans and similar - several spoonfuls a day. They all ate with four or five spoons, and there were 250 of them at the minimum. The food had often gone bad so that they developed digestive disorders. Several times they got a small tin of meat paste to be shared between 3 - 8 inmates or a tin of fish containing 99 grams. That too was divided between 6 inmates. An egg would be divided between 8 people. When their food was brought in, the pot would be placed next to the slop bucket into which the inmates defecated and there they hastily ate in groups of five.

There was not enough water either. The daily ration for 8 people was one litre. They were given water either every second day or every third or fourth day. Serbs from Bradina got less than the others.

Proof: Witness 260/94, 412/94-27, 234/95-12, 221/94-1, 221/4-6, 65/1-95, 236/94, 243/95-7, 630/1-9 4 and 274/95.

1.10.3.When some of the large group of people rounded up in Bradina were brought to the camp and asked for a drink of water, they had to drink waste water from the sewage. Many of them did.

Proof: Witness 243/95-4.

1.10.4. When rice or beans were given, each of them could only take three spoonfuls. Anyone who tried to take more would be whacked. Dj.M. once tried to take a fourth spoonful, and DELIĆ beat him up in front of everybody.

Proof: Witness 488/94-2.

1.10.6. From July 15-17 - for 56 hours - they were given no food at all. After that they were given a tin of meat paste and a thick slice of bread each and forced to eat it all quickly, so that most developed stomach troubles. Drinking water was limited, and often they were punished by being given no water at all. After one such occasion the witness 488/94-1 was constipated for 19 days, and some were constipated for as long as 45 days.

1.10.7. On July 15, 16, and 17, 1992 they were given no food at all and then when they ate all had stomach disorders and pains.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6.

1.10.8. When the group taken prisoner at Ljuta, led by RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, was imprisoned at the camp, they were given no food for two days. In fact, from May 30, when they were captured, they got no food. Then some food was brought and placed in front of the door. The camp inmates were afraid to take it, and when witness 488/94-5 went out to get it, the moment he appeared at the door a guard kicked him with his booted foot between the legs so hard that the witness fell down. He managed to get up and bring the food inside. There was only a slice of bread for every person, i.e. 16 of them had to share a 600-gram loaf.

They were given no food for 90 hours before the arrival of the IRC. Then they were given food so that all had stomach pains.

Until June 5, 1992 the food was meager, but they received it almost regularly. Afterwards the meals were scantier and reduced in number so that the inmates were starving.

They calculated that over the following four months every inmate received a total of three and a half 600-gram loaves of bread.

There was very little water and what there was of it was dirty so that of necessity they went thirsty.

1.10.9. For the first three days, no food was given. One loaf weighing between 600 and 700 grams would be shared by 14-18 camp inmates. That would be all for the whole day. Sometimes they would be given some broth which had gone sour and was unfit for human consumption. They would pour it into the mess kit lid so that five camp inmates had to eat simultaneously. No one could get more than a couple of spoonfuls. When one group finished eating they handed their spoons to the next group as there were only about 5 spoons for about 250 of them and they all had to use the same spoons.

After July 13, 1992, when a group of 9 Muslims was killed, for which they accused the Serbs, the regimen became even stricter. Because of that they were given even less food and water, and for the first three days after this had happened they got none of

either. The daily ration of water for 10 inmates was one litre. They were all constipated, and the witness was constipated for 25 days. During the three days that followed July 13, they were not allowed to lie down at all either during the day or in the night.

On Orthodox - Serb holidays - St. Vitus' Day, St. Peter's Day and St. Elias' Day - they would be given no food, not even a slice of bread for three days.

Proof: Witness 100/94.

1.10.10. As of June 15,1992 it was allowed for the inmates' food, change of underwear, etc. to be brought to them. Thus one day the woman witness 221/4-2 brought her brother and other relatives some food and underwear. These were received by the guard MAŠIĆ, but neither her brother nor the others got it all. The guards kept the best things for themselves.

1.10.11. Later the inmates were allowed to get food from their relatives, but the guards took most of it and fed it to their dogs.

Proof: Witness 440/94-1.

1.11. HYGIENIC CONDITIONS

1.11.1. Not even an elementary human standard of hygiene could be maintained at the camp. The treatment in this respect constituted a specific form of torture and erosion of humaneness and caused bodily and mental decay. It fit into the overall pattern of the treatment of detainees and the overall system designed in pursuit of the basic objective of destroying the Serb national being.

1.11.2. In hangar "No.6", the detainees relieved themselves in a bucket in the corner, which was not large, so that they as often as not did it on the concrete floor. In fact, they hardly needed to empty their bowels, as, e.g. the witness 243/95-4 was constipated for a full 48 days. There were some who were constipated for two months. Although that spot would be cleaned in the morning, it would as a rule remain filthy for there was no water or cleaning agents. During the day their food was brought to and served in that same spot.

They all ate using just five spoons, from a single bowl, and the dishes were never washed, so that almost all of them had dysentery or some other stomach disease.

During the day the inmates would be taken out to relieve themselves in a canal that had been dug by the younger inmates. They would be lined up in the hangar, and at DELIĆ's command they had to run to the trench, urinate, rush back and take their place in the line. Anyone who failed to perform this within the short time allotted - 10 to 40 seconds

according to the inmates' estimates - would be punished. The guards would hit him with sticks and other objects, and DELIĆ would hit them with a baseball bat. On his first visit to the camp, IRC representative MICHEL watched this and measured the time.

Proof: Witness 243/95-12, 221/94-1, 221/4-7, 440/94-1, 488/94-1, 221/4-5, 274/95, 221/94-3/1, 243/95-7, 100/94 and 412/94-23.

1.11.3. The detainees relieved themselves in the hangar itself near the door. Their food was brought to that same spot. In the beginning they were allowed to urinate twice a day outside the hangar. After July 13, this was particularly insisted on. They would be lined up in groups of 50 in the hangar, and given the signal, they had to run out, urinate and run back to the hangar and to their assigned places. This had to be done in a matter of 40 seconds. DELIĆ took the time with a stopwatch, and, brandishing a baseball bat, hit all those who were late. Out of fear that DELIĆ would whack them or that they would not make it in time, many were unable to pass water. All this was seen by the delegate of the IRC, who was in the camp for the first time on August 12, 1992. Taking the time, he ascertained that the camp inmates had to perform this whole operation in a mere 40 seconds. The man was flabbergasted and rendered speechless.

Proof: Witness 100/94.

1.11.4. The witness 243/95-8 remembers that MICHEL from the IRC measured the time allotted for urination and established that 350 of them, divided into groups, had done it in three minutes.

1.11.5. When T.Dj. asked him to let him out to urinate, DELIĆ, laying down the law, lined all the camp inmates in the hangar in four columns of 20 men each and ordered every one of them to run to the canal, relieve themselves, and return to their places in 40 seconds. All the while the guards kept beating them. As for defecation, they all had to do it always in a bucket in the hangar, near the door. That is also where they were given their food. Every morning two camp inmates would take those buckets outside.

Proof: Witness 260/94.

1.11.6. As in tunnel "No.9", the inmates relieved themselves in its lower end, they suffocated in the stench, for, apart from a small iron grid above the door, there was no ventilation.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3, 630/1-94, and 65/1-95.

1.11.7. One could not wash at all, not even the face. Once a month only, on the average, would the inmates be sprayed with a hose.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6, 236/94, 100/94, 243/95-7, and 100/94.

1.11.8. The witness 488/94-5 did not wet his hands for two months, let alone wash himself, as there was no water to be had. Sometimes they were sprayed by hoses and returned drenching to the "tunnel" in which it was always cold. That was the only time when the ventilators would be turned on so as to cool them off even more, so that hopefully the inmates would fall ill.

1.11.9. They were unable to maintain any hygiene. At times all those in the hangar would shave with one or two blades. As they had to shave "dry", without any shaving foam, it was more of a flaying than of a shave.

Proof: Witness 488/94-1.

1.11.10. DELIĆ, a day before the arrival of the International Red Cross, brought a single razor and demanded that all the prisoners shave themselves in the morning without water and soap. That was very painful and difficult, because all of them had been unshaven long since.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5.

1.12. "HEALTH CARE"

1.12.1. There were two Serb doctors in the camp, camp inmates Dr. G.P. and Dr. M.R. For a while the dentist Dr. Ž.M. was also there. As these doctors had to take care of a number of injured people (sick people were not entitled to any assistance), and as they had almost no medicines or medical supplies and equipment, the effects of their work were minimal. They were placed in the so-called "ward" or in "No.22". The camp inmates lay in beds, if any were available, and their food was slightly better.

1.12.2. Medical assistance was not extended. DELIĆ would beat up the inmates and then ask whether anyone wanted to see a doctor. No one dared report. When B.D., after his shinbones had been burnt, asked to see a doctor, he was not allowed to see one so that his wounds might be bandaged, and he was told: "You definitely are to die. You need no doctor".

Proof: Witness 100/94.

1.12.3. The witness 488/94-3, after a mass beating, on the occasion of the visit of an IRC representative, was in the "ward" for 8 days. Dr. M.R. ascertained that two of his ribs were broken and other injuries. Also present was the orderly B.G. They could help him only a little for they had nothing of the necessary means. The food there was better, and the patients had beds to lie on.

1.12.4. On arrival at the camp, the prisoners were beaten up and then taken to see a doctor and for a check-up. But, only those that had been beaten up the worst got their wounds dressed. The others were not bandaged, nor was the witness.

Proof: Witness 221/4-7.

1.12.5. The witness 221/4-6 stated that the doctors treated them to the best of their ability.

1.12.6. All of them had stomach disorders due to poor nutrition and inadequate food. These disorders were at times caused deliberately.

1.12.7. The witness 445/95-22, his brother and K.J. got scabies in the hangar and were cured only after they had been transferred to the sports hall at Musala in Konjic.

1.13. FORCED LABOUR

1.13.1. The camp inmates were occasionally forced to work. They unloaded humanitarian relief supplies from trucks (sacks with flour etc.), weapons, uniforms, footwear and similar. They had to chop wood, dig trenches and similar.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5 and 488/94-2.

1.13.2. For three days towards the end of July 1992 the inmates had to unload weapons and ammunition which had been shipped into the country aboard vessels. In the camp there was a depot for weapons and military equipment of the Muslim army.

Proof: Witness 283/94.

1.13.3. After a mass beating (around December 1,19[illegible]), 18 camp inmates lay crumpled down all beaten up. The next day, 20 inmates, among whom 15 of those who had been beaten up, had to unload 100 tons of flour in 50 kg. sacks from a lorry.

Proof: Witness 488/94-4.

1.13.4. The witness 488/94-5, emaciated and beaten up, was forced, like the others, to chop wood, load it, and perform other difficult physical work. They had to work between 12 and 17 hours a day. The witness was taken to the Secretariat of the Interior in Konjic to repair a TV set and other things. When one prisoner escaped, they ordered that prisoners be taken out for work no more. Therefore, only a group of about 20 camp inmates worked outside the camp as of then.

1.14. TORTURE

1.14.1. BEATINGS

1.14.1.01. The invariable, most massive, the gravest and most deleterious form of torture was the beating up of Serb camp inmates every day.

They were beaten on whatever occasion. They would be beaten up individually, in groups or en masse. Every conceivable object would be used for this purpose: baseball bats, pieces of wooden planks - pronged rods (especially brought for that purpose from the "Drvorezbarstvo" (Timber Plant) in Konjic), hoe handles and the handles of other tools as well as various sticks. There were even custom-made metal sticks, and metal pipes, lengths of cable, rifle butts and other objects. The prisoners would be trampled underfoot, by men wearing heavy soldiers' boots and pounded by fists.

Various reasons would be invoked to beat the prisoners: accusing individuals that they had done this or that, or because the prisoners would not give satisfactory answers to the questions they were asked or would not confess to the crimes they were being accused of, or even to take revenge on them because some Serb somewhere had done something they did not like or simply because the conduct of the inmates was not to their liking.

In respect of some there was a specific reason, while others were beaten just for being Serbs. In fact, that was the basic motive - the mover of all their actions. In some cases they sought to extract confessions for some accusations which they could not get because the accusations were sham. That only made them beat the inmates even more viciously.

The consequences of this were grave bodily injuries and a number of killings. The prisoners were beaten by all guards, by members of the Military Police, members of the army, as well as by civilians who came to the camp for that specific purpose or happened to be there. At times there was an "audience" watching all this.

In very few cases did the witnesses state that their torturers had been under the influence of alcohol.

1.14.1.0.2. We shall first describe the mass beatings and then the individual ones as well as the other significant elements of this form of destruction of members of the Serbian nation, to the extent this subject matter is at all possible to systematize.

1.14.1.1. MASS BEATINGS

1.14.1.1.1. On St. Peter's Day, July 12,1992, in Velika, a place on the road from Bradina to Metković, 9 members of the Muslim military police died in an ambush. Judging by all circumstances they were killed by Croats.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3/1.

1.14.1.1.2. The Muslims ascribed this to the Serbs and put the blame on those that had remained in Bradina. In retaliation, a large number of Serbs in Bradina and other villages were killed, many houses were burned down, and many were arrested and taken to camps. REDŽO BALIĆ was especially brutal because, allegedly some relatives of his had also been killed. The camp inmates in ćelebići were not spared this retaliation either.

1.14.1.1.3. A number of guards barged into the hangar, 12 of them according to some accounts, headed by HAZIM DELIĆ,and beat up every single prisoner with hoe handles and metal parts (and when the handle broke they continued beating them with the remaining part), baseball bats, planks, roof covering laths 8 cm x 5 cm, boots, etc.

DELIĆ then ordered that all those from Bradina were to be beaten up three times every day. In addition to him, the worst in this beating up were "ZENGA", EDO called "MUF", MACIĆ called "MAKARON" and OSMO DEDIĆ.

Proof: Witness 488/94-1, 243/95-12, 243/95-8, 260/94 and 243/95-7.

1.14.1.1.4. In tunnel "No.9" they fared even worse. There the same "team" beat up everybody in the morning and in the evening.

Proof: Witness 488/94-4.

1.14.1.1.5. While on August 12, 1992, IRC representatives who had come to the camp for the first time that day, were taking inventory of the inmates in "No.6", HAZIM DELIĆ ordered that all those in tunnel "No.9" be beaten up because, according to the witness 243/95-12 and others, they had told them what the real situation in the camp was like and how they were being treated.

1.14.1.1.5. The witness 412/94-23 gave this description: "DELIĆ ordered everybody out, commanded them to sit down and place their hands behind their necks with fingers intertwined and then 20 guards started systematically to pound them. In the end DELIĆ reproached the guards for not hitting hard enough and he himself whacked everybody on the back with a baseball bat several times." Then they were returned to the "tunnel". On that occasion the witness was beaten the worst ever since he had come to the camp. He was in grave condition so that they transferred him to the ward that day where Dr. M.R. examined him. He stayed there for two weeks and was then moved to "No.6".

1.14.1.1.6. Then DELIĆ and "FOČAK" came to the "tunnel" and beat the camp inmates. Then they took them out and the witness 488/94-5 describes what went on then:

"... they ordered us to sit down in the canal and place our hands on the backs of our necks with fingers intertwined. There were many of them and they followed one another in going from prisoner to prisoner and each one of them hit every one of us once very hard. They most often kicked us, shod in heavy soldier's boots. While I was still conscious, I counted and I remember well that I received 14 blows in my right side which was already severely injured and two in my left side. Then I fainted. When I came to they were still beating me..."

This lasted for over two hours, until OSMAN DELIĆ sent word that the IRC representatives had left the hangar and were moving towards the "tunnel".

1.14.1.1.7. They broke two ribs of the witness 488/94-3 then. He was in grave condition and was transferred to the ward where he stayed for 8 days and then they returned him.

1.14.1.1.8. In hangar "No.6" everyone had to strip to the waist, kneel on the floor and place their hands behind their necks. "FOČAK" and many guards beat them, as a rule kicking them with booted feet in the chest and hitting them with other objects and all were badly beaten up. DELIĆ was in charge ordering them whom to beat. He skipped over some.

Proof: Witness 488/94-1, 243/95-6 and 488/94-2.

1.14.1.1.9. The camp inmates were beaten by DELIĆ, "CRNI", "ŠOK"- a Shqipetar by nationality, "FOČAK" and others. The witness 488/94-7 was all black and blue in the back and was unable to get up for two days.

1.14.1.1.10. The witness 488/94-4 received 19 blows in the left and four blows in the right side of the body. When the following day IRC representatives came again, the prisoners were beaten again.

1.14.1.1.11. According to the statement of the witness 488/94-6, the guards who followed one another beat them all up, hitting each one of them without exception. The witness was accorded special treatment. "FOČAK" stood behind him and after every guard had hit him, he kicked the witness with his booted feet in the back and kidneys.

1.14.1.1.12. Similar are the statements of the witnesses 221/4-6, 260/94, 243/95-4, 221/94-1, 243/95-7, 509/94-5 and 283/94.

1.14.1.1.13. DELIĆ once found out that the inmates had made some playing cards. He entered the hangar with ČAMDŽIĆ and several other guards. He asked who had been playing cards and some stood up. He hit every inmate four times with a hoe on the back and sacrum and then singled out M.V. and kept pounding him with the hoe until

the handle broke twice. M.V. fainted. They poured water on him and then DELIĆ forced him to strip naked and walk around the hangar like that sc that everybody could see the injuries on his body. M.V., beside himself indicated a few other inmates as also possessing playing cards. DELIĆ lined them all up facing the wall with arms raised above their heads and against the wall. He hit them with a board, hoe handles, and similar until they were all beaten up. They were: Dj.D., B.D., S.N., RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, Dj.M., Dj.N., Ž.N., M.B. and some others. DELIĆ hit the witness 488/94-5 with a hoe until it broke and then continued to hit him with its handle until only a small piece remained which he stuck into the witness' back. Then he was dragged back to his place. He could not move for twenty days. The witness 243/95-8 said that this time he did not faint but urinated in his pants out of pain.

Proof: Witness 488/94-3, 488/94-1, 221/4-5 and 488/94-6.

1.14.1.1.14. The last mass beating up took place around December 1, 1992, according to some on December 3, when MIRSAD MAKSUMIĆ was appointed the warden. DELIĆ came to the "ward" in which the last 32 Serb inmates were. He called the names of those who had attempted to cross over to Serb territory after the fall of Bradina. He called the names of 18 inmates and led them out. They had to sit down on the ground and place their hands behind their necks. The guards beat them up and DELIĆ sat nearby with some girls and watched. The witness 221/4-5 was beaten by KEMO MRNDŽIĆ from Konjic, KEMO called "CRNI" from Foča, ČAMDŽIĆ and "FOČAK". They broke four of his ribs. He fell many times, they poured water on him and continued to beat him. He did not faint because they did not hit him on the head but he gasped for air and vomited. The witness 65/1-95 was beaten by KEMAL MUDERIZOVIĆ, NERMIN, ESO and VAHID. All were beaten up.

On the morrow 20 inmates, 15 of whom all beaten up, had to unload 100 tons in 50-kg. sacks from a truck.

Proof: Witness 488/94-1, 488/94-4, 488/94-6, and243/95-8.

1.14.1.1.15. In addition to these, there had also been other instances of mass beating.

1.14.1.1.16. 488/94-6 testifies that on the day after theycame, June 1, 1992, they were all taken out, lined up against the wall and beaten up. It lasted between 2 and 3 hours. They kicked them and hit them with various objects and DELIĆ hit them with a baseball bat. DELIĆ and "ZENGA" did that. Later he and others were beaten in the same way. The witness would be taken out and beaten up several times a day. Apart from him, the following were beaten the most: Ž.Ž. Dj.D., K.R., M.D. and K.M. After the visit of the IRC they were beaten less. Around July 22, M.V., S.N., K.R. and D.J. were transferred from "No.6" to "No.9" where they and the witness were beaten up daily. They were beaten by: DELIĆ, KEMAL MRNDŽIĆ called "KEMO", KEMAL MUDERIZOVIĆ, ZAJKO TANDJIĆ AND NERMIN ŽILIĆ.

1.14.1.1.17. DELIĆ would enter the hangar during the day with a group of guards and beat up all the inmates. They had to get up and raise their arms above their heads, while he went from one to another hitting every one three times. When he got tired, for there were 250 of them, one of the accompanying guards would take over. They hit them with hoes, hoe handles or baseball bats. DELIĆ especially had it in for M.V. and RAJKO DJORDJIĆ. When they were done beating everyone up, he would return to these two and beat them some more.

Proof: Witness 221/4-6.

1.14.1.1.18. On a number of occasions, they would all be led out into the courtyard, forced to sit on the concrete and bend their heads down and then the guards would pound them with feet, hands and various objects. This was most frequently done by DELIĆ, and PAVO MUCIĆ would also be present.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5.

1.14.1.1.19. The inmates had to line up every morning for inspection. Sometimes there would be several reviews a day. During such inspections M.V., who the witness believes received the most beating of all the people in the camp, S.N., B.D., V.R., RAJKO DJORDJIĆ and others were regularly beaten.

Proof: Witness 488/94-1.

1.14.1.2. GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL BEATINGS

1.14.1.2.1. HANGAR - "No.6"

1.14.1.2.1.1. The witness 100/94 gave an overall account. He stated that during the first 10 days they were beaten only at night, namely individual inmates would be taken out and beaten up. The beatings and the torture intensified especially after July 13. The witness was beaten up two or three times, while some were beaten as many as 20 times. DELIĆ would, whenever he entered the hangar, beat S.N. He came to the hangar at least five times a day and sometimes as many as 10 times. They would order the inmate to stand upright, spread his legs and place his hands behind his head and then they would kick him with boots in the sides and other parts of the body. The emaciated and weak people would soon faint. They would be forced to get up and then were continued to be beaten. They were hit also with baseball bats, hands and various objects.

1.14.1.2.1.2. A group numbering between 84 and 88 prisoners was brought to the camp on May 27,1992 and placed in the hangar. An hour or two after this group of prisoners had been placed in the hangar, they started to take one by one out and beat them up.

From the consequences of the first beating many were not able to get up, some urinated blood and SAVO, the son, held in his arms the body of his killed father GOJKO MILJANIĆ which remained in the hangar for three days. The practice of leading inmates out and beating them up continued.

The witness was beaten up especially viciously thrice. Once he was taken out by "ZENGA" who ordered him to stand, put his hands behind his head and to spread his legs as far apart as he could. Then he pounded him with a board about 1 metre long, about 20 cm.wide, with a rifle butt, his hands and his feet, on the back, sides, chest, legs and arms. He hit him with the narrowest end of the board all over the body and kicked him with boots in the genitals. After he had thrown him to the ground he trampled on him and hit him more. The beating lasted for about one hour and in the process he broke 6 of the witness' ribs on the left side. When the torturer had had enough he returned the witness to the hangar. He took him out the next time during the day and asked him whether he was a Serb. As the witness kept his silence, he beat him. He asked him other questions as well, but no matter what the witness replied he would be beaten more.

Proof: Witness 260/94

1.14.1.2.1.3. Two or three inmates would be taken out from the hangar at night and beaten up right in front of the door. They would be kicked with boots, hit with hands, sticks, baseball bats and other objects.

The witness was also beaten up in this way twice. He always fainted, they poured water on him and continued to beat him and then returned him in. DELIĆ beat him together with other guards. They could not and dared not look to see who was beating them.

Proof: Witness 412/94-23.

1.14.1.2.1.4. The witness 221/94-3/1, one of the worst tortured, said:

"They would take us out from the hangar one by one and beat us outside using baseball bats, pickaxes, hoes, boards and anything they could lay their hands on. Until around June 13 I had counted 13 such beatings, and later I stopped counting. Some days they would beat me up three times. They would lead us out at any time of day or night and they also beat us when we were going to get our food. Each one of us was only entitled to three spoonfuls of a meal, if any, and anyone who tried to take a fourth spoonful would be beaten. Because of that I often did not even go out to eat."

The moment he entered the hangar, DELIĆ would order the witness to stand up, turn his back on him and place his hands behind his neck and then he would hit him with hands and feet and sometimes a baseball bat in the back and genitals. He beat the others in this way also, - in front of everybody. He also took the camp inmates outside individually and beat them up. "He would go on until he had had his fill".

Otherwise it was the guards' duty to beat the inmates. The guard "ŠEKI" once forced the witness to strip naked in front of everybody and to lean on the wall and then gave him 25 whacks with a "No.5" board on the behind. After that DELIĆ hit him with a hoe until the handle broke. Then he took another one and hit him with it until it too broke, and he took a third one and continued beating him with it. The guards took the witness out and beat him up there, like they did the others. Once they beat up the witness and M.R. They beat him up so hard that he totally blacked out and they poured water on him to make him come to. When he came to he heard DELIĆ say that they should carry him into the hangar for he would be dead by morning anyway. Some ten days later they beat him up like that again. On that occasion they also stuck a wooden stick into his mouth.

1.14.1.2.1.5. When a camp inmate was called by name he had to go out and was then beaten up. Every night 3-5 inmates would be taken out. The witness was taken out and beaten up twice. As they beat him they asked him to tell them where Serb bunkers were, where the weapons were, etc.

"Theyhit me with a board on the ribs, body and head, and pricked me with a bayonet in the throat and head. They kicked me and they hit me in the genitals". Other inmates told him that they too had been beaten in that way. Sometimes the inmates would be beaten in this way also during the day.

Proof: Witness 221/94-1.

1.14.1.2.1.6. The witness 488/94-4 described the beating: "After the last group was transferred to "No.6", around August 31,1992, a number of people were taken out and beaten up every night. They in particular beat K.M., K.R., K.M., K.A., Dj.N., Dj.Z., Dj.M., RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, etc. They would keep this up for four days, take a small break and then start all over again." The witness was taken out in front of the hangar and beaten up four times in a day and it was DELIĆ, ČAMDŽIĆ, NERMIN, OSMO DEDIĆ, KEMAL MUDERIZOVIĆ AND MRNDŽIĆ that beat him up.

After the second beating his rib cage was so swollen that he could not lie down and if he did he would be in excruciating pain and choked.

On November 17,1992, wooden bed frames were put inside. On that same day DELIĆ took out the witness, M.Dj., D.Dj., RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, Dj.S., V.R. and K.M. He first kicked them and then pounded them with a board 5 cm. thick, 20 cm. wide and about 1.5. m. long. As he hit them all on the back and other parts of the body, they all fell down and some remained unconscious and had to be dragged back to the hangar.

1.14.1.2.1.7. During the night of July 11,1992, the guards called the names of 12 camp inmates, among them the witness 488/94-1. DELIĆ awaited them at the door, and fiercely pounced upon each one of them, including the witness.

The moment the witness was outside: "...they immediately put a soldier's jacket on my head and tied it so that I could not see a thing, and led me, as far as I could tell, to the hangar wall. There I had to stand, legs far apart and hands behind my neck with fingers intertwined. I immediately received a terrible blow between the legs and they asked me if I knew where my daughter was (name given) and told me that she was here in the bunker and they were having a good time with her. I knew where my daughter was and I said nothing. Then they fell upon me hitting me all over the body, with, as far as I could tell, fists, booted feet, and other objects, and finally gave me a fierce whack in the liver so that I fell. After this, DELIĆ told them to stop beating me, and somehow I managed to drag myself back to the hangar. After this beating it took me some ten days to recover."

1.14.1.2.1.8. One night, DELIĆ, "ZENGA" and "SEJO" took the witness 65/1-95 out. DELIĆ and "ZENGA" beat him with rods all over the body. His jaw stiffened from the blows. Then they ordered him to lie on the ground and spread his arms up in the air, threatening to kill him if he put them down. Then they trampled him underfoot and hit him some more. DELIĆ stamped on his chest and stomach. Then they ordered him to get up and stand by the wall. "ZENGA" hit the witness 6 times on the head with a rod so hard that the witness almost fainted. For 20 days after this he could not move and urinated blood.

1.14.1.2.1.9. DELIĆ would take the camp inmates out during the day and beat them. One day, BOŠNJAK, whom the witness knew from before, asked M.V. from Bradina whether the witness 488/94-7 had been the one who had stopped the convoy with ammunition. M.V. answered that it had been him, so that BOŠNJAK took the witness out, punched him in the face tearing his lip and dislocating a tooth which later fell out. The witness fell down under the blow, and BOŠNJAK kept hitting him, now with a "No.5" board which served to prop the hangar door. "He pummeled me with the board edge on the back, sides, legs. He also hit me on the fingers. He drew blood from my mouth and my fingers. The beating lasted about 10 minutes, but I was so beaten up that I could hardly drag myself into the hangar and then I lost consciousness...".

He beat the witness in front of HVO members who had come with him from Konjic and in front of the guards. For about 10 days the witness was unable to go out for his food and others brought a slice of bread for him. The next day DELIĆ brought a doctor who gave the witness two injections and he recovered a bit. Some ten days after that DELIĆ took him out. OSMAN DEDIĆ was waiting there. DELIĆ ordered DEDIĆ "to put his rifle down and get down to 'business', i.e. to start beating me..." He hit him with some sort of brass knuckles. The witness counted 70 blows and had received at least 150 - all in the back and in the spine. DELIĆ, whenever he came to the hangar, ordered someone to get up, put his arms up and then he beat them. He once beat the witness until he broke two of his ribs.

1.14.1.2.1.10. The witness 243/95-4 was taken out. SALKO immediately fired a rifle shot right next to his head and then hit him repeatedly. "ZENGA" and KEMO beat him with a baseball bat on all parts of the body and especially in the legs.

1.14.1.2.1.11. In the night of May 31, 1992, around 1.30 a.m. the witness 236/94 was called and taken out of the hangar and to a distance several metres from the door. There were two men there who asked him about a radio station and a PAM (anti-aircraft machine gun). As he gave no reply, they started to hit him with some wooden poles. After the first blows he fainted and fell. They continued to hit him. Occasionally when he would come to, they asked him the same questions, telling him that he "would come up with the answers or else". The witness does not remember everything that they beat him with but he does remember that they used an (acacia) tree branch with thorns. He came to in the hangar. He asked for some water. DELIĆ came and gave him an ampoule of "Novalgetol", a pain killer. Then he was carried out and then again returned to "No.6" where he spent the night. The next morning he was taken to the Health Centre in Konjic where they X-rayed him and found a fracture of the right arm. From there he was moved to the "3 mart" elementary school, the "hospital for Chetniks". Four days later he was taken back to the camp, to "No.22".

1.14.1.2.1.12. The witness 412/94-15 was taken out twice in front of the hangar and beaten up by HAZIM DELIĆ, ESAD LANDŽO called "ZENGA", and ADEM ĆOSIĆ, who, otherwise, beat all the prisoners the most. They beat them with wooden sticks, kicked them with booted feet, etc.

1.14.1.2.1.13. The Muslim guards beat the inmates three times every day with their hands and feet, with rifles, pickax handles, baseball bats, boards, etc. Once they broke three right-side ribs of the witness 274/95. Otherwise, he would be beaten on all the parts of the body.

1.14.1.2.1.14. The witness 221/4-6 was taken out from the hangar repeatedly and beaten up. When he lost consciousness, they would call the other inmates to take him inside.

1.14.1.2.1.15. The witness 488/94-7 was once taken out by DEDIĆ and "CRNI", beaten up and returned to the hangar. They pinned his left foot with the door on that occasion so hard that he was unable to walk for ten days.

1.14.1.2.1.16. On June 27, 1992, "ZENGA" beat up the witness with a baseball bat.

Proof: Witness 688/94-7.

1.14.1.2.1.17. Once a Muslim soldier barged in, who, as the witness had heard, was from Foča, and pounded them all as they lay on the floor with his fists and feet. He was evidently drunk.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5.

1.14.1.2.1.18. While the witness 148/95 and his cousin were being beaten up, JASMIN GUSKA screamed with pleasure. He knew the witness from before.

1.14.1.2.1.19. HAZIM DELIĆ was in the habit of driving in a "Fiat 600" into the hangar and chasing the inmates around, after which he would pinpoint some, take them out and beat them up. Also, he would customarily come there at night and hit the inmates with a baseball bat.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5, 243/95-7, 221/4-6 and 412/94-23.

1.14.1.2.2. "THE TUNNEL" - "No.9"

1.14.1.2.2.1. The witness 221/4-5 says that already the first night after their arrival they were taken out of "No.9" and beaten up outside. Then other camp inmates were called to carry them into the "tunnel". They could hear their cries and wails. The following were beaten up on this first night: M.Ž., RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, M.D., M.V. and others. The camp inmates were beaten up every day in this way afterwards too. People would be called and beaten out of revenge, for those whom some Muslims held something against would be called and beaten up. Apart from that, the prisoners would be beaten en-masse by all the guards who would barge into the tunnel. They would take out around ten prisoners, line them up against the wall of "No.9" with their hands behind their necks, facing the wall, and then they would hit them with baseball bats and other objects. Particularly active was DELIĆ who was one of the strongest. It was him who beat the inmates the worst with a baseball bat.

1.14.1.2.2.2. The witness 488/94-5 was taken somewhere around July 15, 1992 to "FOČAK" for interrogation who was so courteous as to even offer him a cigarette. He asked about some weapons and asked the witness to tell him where some pistol was. The witness did not know. They took him back. En route, before they entered the "tunnel" they came across a group of about 15 young guards who were drunk. They started to beat him but were not able to hit him strongly. At a certain moment one man came and kicked him fiercely in the chest. When the witness fell down from the impact, that man threw him down the stairs towards the entry door of "No.9". He hit his head against the iron threshold. The skin broke and a swelling developed which is still on his head. Whether any bones were broken the witness does not know. Then they beat him some more and then threw him inside among the others. Maybe the man who hit him had been "FOČAK". The witness is not sure, because, in view of the circumstances, he was unable to see well. One morning DELIĆ took out the witness, in a group of five inmates, and lined them up to urinate. There he saw his neighbours ALIJA BALIĆ from the village of Bale and EMIN SPILJAK from the village of Šunje. The two of them told DELIĆ to hit the first one in the line. The witness was the first in the line. DELIĆ whacked him with all his might with a baseball bat on the right side of the chest. Then he was returned to "No.9." On that occasion two or three of his ribs were broken and

his liver fissured, and he sustained internal injuries. For two months he had a huge swelling on the right side of the chest. He was given no medical assistance at all.

1.14.1.2.2.3. The witness 221/94-3/1 was taken out and beaten up one hour after he had arrived. He does not know who did it because it was dark and those who beat him up were in uniforms.

1.14.1.2.2.4. They would enter the "tunnel" wearing gas masks on their faces so that the inmates would not recognize them and they beat them with the handles of various tools, rifle butts, etc. "Every day they would bring in front of the entrance to the tunnel a truckload of hoe handles and handles of other tools. At night they beat the arrested Serbs with those handles so hard that the handles would break." They constantly swore at the inmates, called them Chetniks and insulted them in various ways. When asked why they were beating them, the reply was that they were beating them because they were Serbs.

Proof: Witness 234/95-11.

1.14.1.2.2.5. The witness 243/95-8 was taken out and beaten up three times. When once, around June 10,1992, the witness was taken out to be beaten, the inmates counted the blows which they could hear and counted that he had been hit over 200 times. On that occasion "ZENGA" beat him, hitting him with a baseball bat mainly on the legs and ribs. His legs and other parts of the body were swollen and all black and blue. He could not stand on his feet for 20 days after that.

1.14.1.2.2.6. DELIĆ mostly used a baseball bat to beat people. he pounded them on the leg and arm muscles so that the skin would separate from the flesh and large blisters and wounds formed. Afterwards he would force the inmates to sit on the concrete. There were some, like J.D. who received as many as 280 blows. DELIĆ used to bring some people they did not know, telling them that they were HOS members and that they would kill all the prisoners. It was these unknown people that beat up the witness 260/94.

1.14.1.2.2.7. They beat and tortured the father of the witness 509/94-5 in front of him. They took a number of inmates out from "No.9" and lined them up, ordered them to raise their arms above their heads and lean their hands against the wall with outstretched fingers. The witness' father had the small and ring finger of his right hand contorted from a previous injury. Having noticed that, one Muslim, seeking to provoke him on account of that deformity, swore at him cursing his Chetnik mother. They took him out of the line, put his hand on the concrete and hit it with a rifle butt so as to straighten his bent fingers. They crushed his fingers with the blows.

1.14.1.2.2.8. The woman witness 412/94-27 heard many times individuals being beaten and their screams. She saw her own husband and son being taken out over ten times. DELIĆ and "ZENGA" beat them the most. They would place a box with ammunition on

her husband's chest and then "ZENGA" would jump up and down on it. She saw Dj.B. as well as others being beaten. The mentioned two beat the camp inmates the most.

1.14.1.2.3. "THE WARD" - "No.22"

1.14.1.2.3.1. The witness 221/94-1 says that in the "ward" - "No.22" they were not systematically beaten, but the inmates would be hit with rifle butts, kicked, etc. when they went out to urinate. They could not see who beat them because linen caps would be pulled over their faces.

1.14.1.2.3.2. Individuals would be taken out of "No.22" and beaten up, irrespective of the fact that the most gravely injured were accommodated there. Thus KEMO and "CRNI" beat up the witness 488/94-7, hitting him mainly on the sides. DELIĆ, who was present, did not beat him.

1.14.2. OTHER FORMS OF TORTURE

1.14.2.1. INJURIES BY SHARP OBJECTS

1.14.2.1.2. "ZENGA" cut off the ear of one of the brothers Dj.

Proof: Witness 147/95.

1.14.2.1.3. "ZENGA" was in the habit of going around the hangar and pricking the inmates in various parts of the body with a PAP rifle knife.

Proof: Witness 260/94

1.14.2.1.4. The witness thinks that DELIĆ nailed, with a small nail, a cockade to the forehead of a young man whose surname was probably D. That youth had worn a cockade before the war. He is still alive.

Proof: Witness 445/95-22.

1.14.2.1.5. The wife of the witness Dj.S. told the woman witness 221/4-3 that they had cut her husband's ear off. The woman witness later saw him in the camp with one ear cut off. Other witnesses also confirm this. It seems that REDŽO BALIĆ did this.

Proof: Witness 380/94, 260/94 and 292/3-95.

1.14.2.2. MANHOLES

1.14.2.2.1. One of the cruelest forms of torture was keeping the inmates in manholes for long periods which was practiced in various situations.

1.14.2.2.2. The following had been in manholes: RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, Ž.Ž., K.J., K.R., ŽELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ, before they killed him, M.B., M.D., M.R., M.V., M.R.,S.N. and many others. Many of them had been in manholes a number of times.

1.14.2.2.3. This form of torture was applied by : PAVO MUCIĆ, HAZIM DELIĆ, ESAD LANDŽO - "ZENGA", the two brothers MACIĆ, OSMO DEDIĆ, "ŠEKI", "RAMBO" and others.

1.14.2.2.4. Around June 0, 1992, after interrogation, all the camp inmates from "No.9" were divided into two groups. There were probably 17 inmates in the first and 18 in the second group. The first one, with RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, being beaten all the while, was packed into a concrete manhole. The opening of the manhole was some two meters above ground, it was 2-2.5 x 2-2.5 m. in length and width and its depth was approximately the same. Then they closed the lid of the manhole and blocked the ventilation openings. Due to the lack of oxygen some of the inmates soon started to suffocate and panic. They opened the manhole after 9 hours, dragged out RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, beat him up and brought him back. They threw some food into the manhole and shut it again. After another 3-4 hours had passed they opened the manhole again. All the inmates were unconscious. They dragged them out, beat them up, and, when they regained consciousness, lined them up.

Around them were guards with their rifles pointed at them. DELIĆ had ordered when they were being put in the manhole that that area be enclosed by wire and that machine guns be mounted, telling them that they would all be executed. Then PAVO MUCIĆ came who took out RAJKO DJORDJIĆ and another 6 inmates. He told them that they should not have done what they had done and that they would be executed because of that after the others who were in the manhole with them. Then a man drove up in a black "Golf" and told them not to do what they were planning to do. They beat up the prisoners and returned them to the "tunnel" and another group was packed into the manhole, which again included RAJKO DJORDJIĆ. After this group was taken out of the manhole they first ordered RAJKO DJORDJIĆ and M.D. to take their clothes off and then put them in a manhole with water. As the water level was above their heads they could not reach the bottom with their feet but had to stand on the iron steps. After that they put them out in the strong sun - "to sunbathe". After two or three days they took M.D. and M.R. to the manhole again and M.R. tried to commit suicide with a razor blade he had hidden.

Proof: Witness 488/94-5, 488/94-3, 221/4-5, 65/1-95, 412/94-23, 488/94-4 and 509/94-5

1.14.2.2.5. RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, a renowned figure in Konjic and the vicinity, one of the worst humiliated and tortured Serbs in the camp, described their ordeal in the manholes

in this way: "After the interrogation which took place on June 10,1992, DELIĆ put me with a group of about 16 Serbs in a manhole around 3 metres deep and cca. 2.5 x 2.5 m. in size. They blocked the ventilation openings. We suffocated and some started to panic and they shouted and asked for the manhole to be opened. Thereby they only increased the consumption of oxygen so that we suffocated even more. The lid was removed only briefly only three times. When we came out, we were all stunned and some were unconscious. Afterwards we were all beaten up. I was beaten up by the guard "RAMBO", who hit me on the back, head and other parts of the body with a hoe handle. In front of the manhole the second group had been lined up. They put me at the head of that group and took back the rest to "No.9". Then the second group was put in the manhole in which I was again..."

"... I was shut in that same manhole with this second group that whole day, the whole night and the next day, when they carried us out. On this occasion, already dazed, I fainted, I was desperate and I wished I was dead. The ordeal and suffering I went through defy description. In order to make things easier for myself, probably instinctively, I took off all my clothes so that I was without any on when they took us out of the manhole. They beat us as we were being taken out and then they returned us to "No.9"..."

On June 12, after interrogation, DELIĆ put Djordjić in a manhole again, this time smaller than the first one had been and filled with water. He tried to stand on the metal rungs of the ladder, but a guard kept kicking him into the depth of the manhole. He tried to hold on to the steps but they kept pushing him into the water. Then they moved him to another manhole, into which they first threw M.D. and then Ž.Ž. and M.R. who was utterly dejected. He tried to slash his wrists but the witness prevented him and encouraged him. While the witness had been in the manhole with only M.D. the guards would remove the lid and urinate on them. "...I encouraged myself to withstand all this torture, I knew that they wanted to torture me to death and I was resolved to endure it all and survive". There he stayed for two nights and two days.

When on June 15,1992 they pulled them out of the manhole, PAVO MUCIĆ told them lined up by the manhole that the Serbs had shelled the sports hall at Musala killing 13 Serbs. Then they were returned to "No.9". (There is every indication that this was done by the Muslims).

1.14.2.2.6.The witness 243/95-12 remembers that they were put in manholes on June 11,1992. There were a total of 17 inmates, including the witness, in the manhole. The ventilation openings were blocked so that they suffocated. Later they held him in a manhole again for three days. There he was with RAJKO DJORDJIĆ for two days. Then he was one day and one night with M.R. and still later with ŽELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ who was later killed.

1.14.2.2.7. A group of 63 Serbs from Brdjani, which was brought to the camp on June 15,1992, was put that same day, after their things were seized, into 6 manholes. The

witness 440/94-1 was shut in one with another five men. In one of the manholes there were 18 men. The manholes had metal lids, secured with padlocks and the ventilation openings were deliberately blocked. The prisoners soon started to suffocate for lack of air. They kept them thus for two hours and then took everyone out except the group in which the witness was. They kept the group with the witness in the manhole for 24 hours. He fainted and when he came to he saw the guard "KRAVAR" pouring water on him. The guard was swearing at him cursing his Chetnik mother and asked him where his gusle (folk musical instrument), which the witness played, was. Then ZIJA LANDŽO called "ZENGA" hit him with a pickax handle on the left shin peeling off skin and injuring the bone so that the witness could not stand for two months. One of the present guards whacked him in the head, above the left ear, with a brick. In addition to the named, HAZIM DELIĆ also participated in everything. The witness 178/94 was brought the following day and put in a manhole together with the rest.

1.14.2.2.8. Immediately upon arrival, around June 15, the witness 147/95 and others were placed in manholes. With him there were a total of five inmates in a manhole 1.5 m x 1.5 m in size. The water was knee-deep. They kept him in this manhole for five hours. Some were kept inside longer. There were larger manholes also, in which they kept more people as well. From there they threw them into "No.6".

1.14.2.2.9. The witness 630/1-9 4 was shut in a manhole filled with water up to his throat, for hours.

1.14.2.2.10. As he was being pulled out of a manhole, somebody hit the witness 440/94-1 in the head with a brick.

1.14.2.3. MOCK EXECUTIONS

1.14.2.3.1. A form of intimidation was "execution".

At night DELIĆ would take out five or six inmates and put them in front of a vehicle so that they had to look at the headlights which were on. He asked each one what his last wish was. People would say what their last wishes were. Then he would command the lined guards:"Load!" "Take aim!" "Fire!" The guards would shoot above the prisoners' heads. This would be repeated sometimes.

"ZENGA" did similar things and took out and intimidated Dj.M. in this way.

Proof: Witness 100/94, 221/4-5 and 488/94-1

1.14.2.3.2 The witness 260/94 vividly describes a similar case: "One night around 11 p.m. DELIĆ ordered 5 inmates outside, including myself. He ordered us to look at the burning headlights of the "Fiat 600" with which he had come. He lined up 6 guards with rifles in front of us and ordered them to charge their rifles. He asked each one of us what his last wish was. Some said that they would like to see their children, others said

other things and I kept silent. DELIĆ put the barrel of his pistol to my forehead and again demanded that I tell him my last wish. As I still kept my silence he ordered the guards to shoot us. The guards fired above our heads. He again put the barrel of his gun to my temple and asked me: "Were you scared shitless?"

1.14.2.4. "SHOOTING"

1.4.2.4.1. They would take the bullet out of the cartridge, place the barrel to the forehead and shoot. One never knew whether the cartridge was loaded or empty and one always got burnt by powder gases.

"ZENGA" took out the bullet and powder charge from the cartridge, put the rifle to the forehead of a youth and pulled the trigger. The youth fainted. He did this in the hangar, in front of everybody, and to some he did it outside. He would shoot in the head, body or the genitals, so that the inmates got burned and sustained other injuries.

Proof: Witness 100/94, 86/1-95, 236/94 and 260/94.

1.14.2.5."SLAUGHTERING"

1.14.2.5.1. They would take the inmates out, threaten to slaughter them, draw knives across their throats etc.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6.

1.14.2.5.2. One night they first took "T." outside, and then also the witness 221/4-5. He saw "T." lying on the ground. "FOČAK" asked the witness: Why did you kill "T."? The witness replied that he had not killed him. Then they made him kneel and put his hands to the ground. OSMAN DEDIĆ mounted him and drew the blunt edge of the knife blade across his throat while "FOČAK" thrust a rifle barrel into his mouth. After that they ordered him to call Dj.N. and Dj.M. and the two of them carried "T." into the hangar and then they realized that he was all beaten up, but alive. In addition to these two, other guards also took part in everything. Although they had socks pulled over their faces, the witness could recognize them by their voices, gait, bodies etc.

1.14.2.5.3. The third witness, 488/94-5, describes a similar situation: "The first four nights after we had been shifted to "No.6" in mid-September, they started taking people out one by one and beating them up. They would take out me, Dj.M., Dj.Z., K.A. and K.R. This was done by the guards ZAJKO ČAMDŽIĆ, OSMAN DEDIĆ AND KEMAL MUDERIZOVIĆ. On the fourth night I saw that I.D. was lying in a pool of some liquid and I thought that he had been slaughtered. I told the guards KEMO and OSMAN to end his misery and kill him. They pointed their bayonets at his throat, threatening to slit it. Then they forced him to lie down and pretend that he was dead. Then they took out K.A. and K.R. and threatened them also with slaughter. They demanded that I and I.D. beat them. We would

not. When they were returning us to the hangar, ĆAMDŽIĆ poked me in the ribs with a gun barrel so fiercely that I could not stand for the next 20 days."

1.14.2.6. URINE

1.14.2.6.1. All the camp inmates would be lined up by the canal and had to urinate. After that they would single out one of them and force him to drink urine. There were other situations also in which they did the same thing.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5 and 234/95-12.

1.14.2.6.2. DELIĆ forced the witness 221/94-3 to drink urine many times.

1.14.2.7. "THE CORD"

1.14.2.7.1. The speciality of ESAD LANDŽO, called "ZENGA" was to tie a "cord" on the camp inmates, as a slow-burning fuse is called in those parts. He tortured in that way M.V. and V.R., tying the "cord" around their waists, between the legs and around the genitals and putting one end in their anuses. Then he would have them put on their trousers and he would set the other, outside end of the fuse on fire.

The wretched people whom he tormented in this way ran around screaming in excruciating pain. They would be burned badly and sometimes the flesh would be scorched. The wound healed slowly. Ex camp-inmates who have been tortured in this way still bear the scars. "ZENGA" did this in front of the other inmates, and some of them he took out. He would even beat some of them up after this. He tortured in this way Dj.Ve., Dj.V., B.D., SLAVKO ŠUŠIĆ before he was killed, and others.

Proof: Witness 243/95-8, 260/94, 488/94-2, 412/94-15, 243/95-7, 380/94, 221/4-5, 221/94-1, 688/94-7, 147/95, 243/95-4, 86/1-95, 100/94 and 454/95-19.

1.14.2.7.2. The witness 688/94-7 said: "...the pain was so horrendous that even now I shudder when I remember the howls of those unfortunate chaps to whom he did this...."

1.14.2.7.3. The witness 630/1-9 4 said that apart from tying burning fuses around the body, they would also apply glue on the inmate's body and then pour gunpowder on it and set it alight.

1.14.2.7.4. They stuffed gunpowder up the anus of the witness 234/95-12 and then se[illegible] on fire.

1.14.2.8. SETTING ON FIRE WITH GASOLINE

1.14.2.8.1. "ZENGA" would pour gasoline on the trousers of B.D. and then set it on fire. The trousers went up in flames and he was extensively and badly burned. B.D. had such burns that his shinbones were exposed to view. D.N., B.M., M.S, S. from Cerići and some others were burned in the same way.

Proof: Witness 100/94, 243/95-4, 147/95, 488/94-1, 221/4-6, 688/94-7, 243/95-8, 221/94-1, 260/94, 274/95, 283/94, and 454/95-19.

1.14.2.8.2. "ZENGA" poured gasoline on people, forced them to drink gasoline and burned them setting fire to their mouths, arms, legs and other parts of the body. He tortured Dj.M., M.V. and B.D. in this way.

Proof: Witness 412/94-23.

1.14.2.8.3. The witness 412/94-15 stated that "ZENGA" took him outside, poured gasoline on his shins and set them on fire. The scars on his right leg are still visible.

1.14.2.9. BURNING WITH RED-HOT OBJECTS

1.14.2.9.1. ESAD LANDŽO, called "ZENGA" seared with a red-hot knife the tongue and ears of Dj.M. and inserted red-hot tweezers into his ears, and forced K.M. to hold a red-hot knife in his hands and he was badly burnt. Then he had him take off his trousers and burnt him on other parts of the body also. He would heat up a knife or tweezers on a hot plate or above an open gasoline flame, which he would pour out and set to fire himself, and sometimes he heat them up over a fire built by the guards. They would heat up cables and force the inmates to hold them in their hands. They burnt the soles of their feet.

Proof: Witness 86/1-95, 243/95-4, 488/94-1, 234/95-11, 488/94-7, 221/94-1, 260/94, 221/4-6, 100/94, 274/95 and 283/94.

1.14.2.9.2. The witness 243/95-8 says that one day in July 1992, "ZENGA" poured gasoline on the floor of the hangar and set it on fire. Over it he heated a tweezers until it was red-hot and seared with it the witness' tongue, lips, nose and both ears. He pushed the red-hot tweezers inside his ears and pierced the left eardrum. The witness has been hard of hearing since. Before this he burnt K.M. on the arms and D.N. on the legs with a red-hot bayonet.

1.14.2.9.3. With a red-hot knife "ZENGA" burnt the insides of both forearms and the shins of the witness 221/94-3/1.

1.14.2.9.4. They would heat large scissors red-hot and then squeeze the inmates around the neck with it. The witness 380/94 saw that G.M., who had also been in a manhole, had injuries of precisely that kind.

1.14.2.9.5. "ZENGA" seared parts of the body of B.D. with a red- hot bayonet.

Proof: Witness 243/95-7.

1.14.2.10 ELECTRIC SHOCKS

1.14.2.10.1. HAZIM DELIĆ used a device serving to drive cattle on board lorries to administer electric shocks to the inmates. They suffered horrendously. He did this repeatedly to the witness 221/4-5 and to others. The witness 100/94 saw when he tortured the former policeman D. in this way.

Proof: Witness 65/1-95 and 509/94-5.

1.14.2.11 GAS MASKS

1.14.2.11.1. They would put gas masks on the inmates' faces and seal off the air intake so that they choked and fainted within minutes.

Proof: Witness 100/94.

1.14.2.11.2. "ZENGA" took the witness 488/94-1 and an inmate with the surname G. outside the hangar. He put gas masks on their faces, screwed them on tight and gagged the filter. He pushed the witness into the hangar and ordered him not to take off the gas mask until he called him. The witness somehow managed to move the facepiece and get some air. "ZENGA" took the gas mask off his face after five minutes.

1.14.2.11.3. On one occasion, in front of everybody in the hangar, DELIĆ and "ZENGA" put a gas mask on the face of the witness 412/94-15 and beat him. The witness believes that he fainted after around three hours. He was revived by T.D. who found some water and poured it on him.

1.14.3. OTHER FORMS OF TORTURE

1.14.3.1. They forced the inmates to do push-ups, although all the prisoners were in very poor condition. Whoever was unable to do push-ups would be kicked with pointed boots in the stomach, the chest, head and other parts of the body. The inmates would faint from the blows. Then "ZENGA", who took the lead in this, would order such inmates to spread their legs far apart and he would hit them in the testicles. In the process he

cursed their Chetnik mothers and threatened to fix them up so that none of them would be able to have children.

Proof: Witness 260/94, 100/94, 147/95 and 221/4-6.

1.14.3.2. The Serbs in the camp would often be forced to sing Muslim songs for hours on end. Anyone who refused would be beaten up.

Proof: Witness 412/94-23, 221/4-6, 221/4-3, 243/95-7, 243/95-12 and 221/4-5.

1.14.3.3. Sometimes they would take all the inmates outside, order them to strip to the waist, sit down on the concrete in the scorching heat and, repeating aloud after one of the guards, chant Muslim prayers in the Arabic language, "Allah ekber" and others. They had to say prayers on other occasions also. It went on for hours and was a frequent practice.

Proof: Witness 147/95, 243/95-7, 488/94-7, 234/95-12 and 221/4-5.

1.14.3.4. The camp inmates would be lined up facing one another and then forced to hit each other with all their might. Anyone failing to hit hard enough would be beaten by the guards.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5.

1.14.3.5. "ZENGA" would force a brother to beat a brother or a father his son. He would force brothers to slap each other in the face.

Proof: Witness 147/95, 86/1-95, 488/94-7 and 412/94-23.

1.14.3.6. HAZIM DELIĆ would get M.V. and M. Ž. forcibly drunk and make them imitate a car. Around them stood the guards, some civilians and some girls whom they brought in to watch the "show". They laughed and beat the two inmates. This happened often to M.V. He would be forced to down a litre of cognac or brandy in a very short time and then to "drive" following DELIĆ's commands: change gears, apply the brakes, step on the gas, imitate the sound of the engine, etc. The inmates from "No.9" also attended this. The organizers were ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ and HAZIM DELIĆ. MUCIĆ filmed the "show" with a video camera.

Proof: Witness 243/95-8, 412/94-23, 221/4-6, 221/4-5, and 236/94.

1.14.3.7. The witness 221/94-3/1 testified that DELIĆ forced him to drink a litre of brandy in one minute and fifteen seconds and then he made him imitate a car driving around. The witness had to run around the compound, around the freight scale and to pretend he was holding the steering wheel, changing gears and to imitate the sound of the engine. There were guards standing around who would hit him whenever he passed by

them. They entertained themselves in this way every day and M.V. always "took part" in it, whom they only got drunken twice. Civilians also came to watch these "shows".

1.14.3.8. HAZIM DELIĆ forced M. to strip naked and to go around the hangar in that state and sing (epic) folk songs sung to the gusle (folk instrument) as he was a singer accompanying himself with this instrument.

Proof: Witness 488/94-5 and 221/4-6.

1.14.3.9. The witness 688/94-7 says that "ZENGA" forced them to graze grass and to eat sheep dung.

1.14.3.10. The witness 221/94-3/1 was forced by DELIĆ to pluck grass many times.

1.14.3.11. The witness 412/94-15 was also forced to graze grass and to swallow it.

1.14.3.12. One day "ZENGA" took out the witness 221/4-6 twice and beat him up. He forced him to graze on that occasion, seeing to that that the witness indeed swallowed the grass. This humiliated the witness immensely and was harder to take than the beating.

1.14.3.13. DELIĆ and "ZENGA" forced M.V. to drink urine and to graze grass.

Proof: Witness 243/95-8 and 488/94-7.

1.14.3.14. The witness 380/94, a doctor, was not beaten, but JASMIN GUSKA maltreated him by forcing him to stand facing the wall or to sit on the floor for hours. Once he broke the witness' glasses. They would line up the inmates at night and deliver lectures to them telling them how the Serbs must move out of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the process they threatened them, swore at them, etc.

1.14.3.15. The inmates would be tied bells around their necks, like sheep. Then they had to run so that the sound was heard as of cowbells clanging.

Proof: Witness 234/95-12.

1.14.3.16. They would often push a hose up some inmate's mouth and then turn pressurized water on.

Proof: Witness 380/94.

1.14.3.17. When some of the inmates asked for a drink of water, they forced them to stand in front of a faucet that was turned off and to request the water to come out. This they had to do for hours.

They demanded from some to curry favour with a tree - a fir three which grew in the yard.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5.

1.14.3.18. As they put ground glass in the inmates' soup, all had stomach pains and dysentery.

Proof: Witness 607/94.

1.14.3.19. HAZIM DELIĆ repeatedly fired an automatic rifle in the hangar shooting up in the air in order to frighten the inmates. Fragments of the ceiling fell and injured some of the inmates.

Proof: Witness 243/95-7.

1.14.3.20. "ZENGA" brought a dog into the hangar a number of times and set him on the inmates, frightening them.

Proof: Witness 243/95-7.

1.14.3.21. The inmates were insulted, sworn at and humiliated in various ways every day. They would have to sit in a specified spot and were not allowed to move. This would last for hours and days and was extremely distressful.

Proof: Witness 243/95-7.

1.14.3.22. The woman witness 412/94-27 saw men being taken out in front of the hangar, stripped naked, hosed with a water hose and beaten up and then taken back all wet.

1.14.3.23. The woman witness 221/4-3, who was in the gate post, also speaks about this type of torture. She stated that on a number of occasions she had seen them take out the inmates, force them to run around in circles and imitate cars. While they were doing this, they would be beaten. DELIĆ commanded them how to "drive". She remembered that they had done this many times with M.V. DELIĆ forced him to sing as if accompanied by gusle (folk instrument) and to praise him. She saw inmates being taken out of "No.9" and how they stood in the rain for hours and were then returned to the "tunnel". She also saw how the inmates had to urinate in a matter of seconds.

1.14.4. SEXUAL ABUSE

1.14.4.1. ESAD LANDŽO, called "ZENGA" forced many times the brothers Dj. to do "blow jobs" to one another or "suck off" each others' penises as witnesses say. While they

did this he would beat them. The two of them were so wasted and beaten up that their minds were completely altered. The arm of one of them had been broken also. They first confessed to having taken part in the killing of Moslems and later were beaten up for lying. Their parents were slaughtered in the village Z.

Proof: Witness 488/94-1, 147/95, 274/95, 86/1-95, 100/94, 221/94- 3/1, 243/95-8, 412/94-23, 260/94, 243/95-7 and 283/94.

1.14.4.2. Here is what the witness 488/94-5, a relative of theirs, says about the fate of these two. They were mentally retarded. They were brought to the camp on July 13 and accused of having taken part in the killing of 9 Muslims, who fell into an ambush and were killed. They were subjected to horrendous torture. As a consequence of beating their arms were broken and their teeth were knocked out. "ZENGA" poured gasoline on their legs and set it on fire, tied the "cord" around their bodies and set it alight. He forced them to oral sex with one another. Under torture they confessed to having participated in the killing of those Muslims and that afterwards they had been in hiding with a woman relation of the witness. On the basis of their "confession" the mother of the witness R.S. and Dj.S., husband and wife, and the parents were brought to the camp.

After leaving the camp, SOFIJA, JELENKO and ANDJA DJORDJIĆ were killed and also MARA DJORDJIĆ who had not been in the camp. They were all over 50 years of age. Their house was set on fire and R. managed to get out of the burning house and save herself.

1.14.4.3. Z., a technician from Bradina was forced to sexual perversions with his brother.

Proof: Witness 380/94.

1.14.4.4. The guard KURTOVIĆ with "MUF" and "PERVO" forced the mentally retarded Ž.R. to sexual intercourse with a Serb woman who was also mentally retarded.

Proof: Witness 221/4-7.

1.15. DESCRIPTION OF SEVERE INJURIES OF CAMP INMATES

1. SLOBODAN BABIĆ. He was in a coma. He had a gaping wound in his palate from a rifle barrel which penetrated into the brain. He died on the fourth day after his arrival in the presence of the witness 380/94, in the "hospital for Chetniks" at the "3.mart" elementary school in Konjic.

2. V. R. had fractures of both forearms and an injured spine.

3. G.M. was hit in the leg by a firearm projectile while being transported by truck to the camp.

4. G.S. from Podorašac. Due to an eye injury which he sustained during a beating up, he lost the eye. His forearm was also fractured.

5. Dj.M.'s ears and tongue were are burnt having been seared with a red-hot knife.

6. They cut off one ear of Dj.S. while he was in the camp.

7. Ž.R. from Bradina was hit in the arms by a firearm projectile while being transported by truck to the camp.

8. ŽELJKO KLIMENTA had broken ribs and an injured spine. He was later returned to Čelebići and shot dead there with a rifle.

9. K.Dj. was hit in the eye by a firearm projectile while being transported by truck to the camp and lost the eye.

10.ILIJA MRKAJIĆ. A gravely ill person. He had suffered a brain stroke earlier. He was transferred from Čelebići to the sports hall at Musala, where he died.

11. M.M. had a hip fracture.

12. The witness 274/95 sustained injuries during beatings and three of his right ribs were broken.

13. The witness 65/1-95 has four broken ribs.

14. The witness 100/94 had several ribs broken on the first night upon arrival and beating, a cut in the head from a rifle and his nose was broken by a fist punch and is still deformed. He was hit especially hard in the back of the head and fainted many times on account of that. When he would regain consciousness they would order him to get up and then they beat him again. He had severe pains in the back of the head because of that for a long time. When he came to the camp he weighed 80 kilograms. He lost 20 kilograms in the camp.

15. The witness 221/4-5 has traces of stabs in the left shin and fractures of a number of ribs. The X-ray shows that they have mended irregularly. His shoulders are dislocated. The internal organs in the stomach are also damaged as well as his kidneys and lungs. From the large number of blows to his head he has a constant headache and his memory is failing him. He also suffers from a series of mental disorders; he is often flooded with fear, so that despite medical treatment, he has nightmares. He has lost 46 kilograms. Due to exhaustion he contracted tuberculosis and was treated for a very long time.

16. The witness 221/4-6 has fractured ribs on the left side, which have healed irregularly which is clearly visible and palpable. His cheekbone is broken, which is also plainly perceptible. He has mental disorders. He has not seen a doctor.

17. The witness 221/4-7 received many blows when he ran the gauntlet after they had been brought to the camp and he had numerous bruises on his body and chest and a still visible cut on the head, under his hair, at the level of the top of the earlobe.

18. The witness 221/94-1 had three fractured ribs on the right and two on the left side, scars from bayonet cuts in the head and a hernia which developed because of the blows he had received in the genitals. This was found by Dr. P.G. when he examined him in the camp.

19. The witness 221/94-3/1 has scars from injuries inflicted by burning with a red-hot knife on both forearms, especially on the left, and on both lower legs.

20. The witness 234/95-12 has the following injuries: burns from the burning of powder in his anus, all ribs on the left side fractured, broken bones on the outer side of the right arm, fractured sternum, injured spine, etc.

21. The witness 236/94 has the following injuries: 1. fractured bone of the left lower leg with severely damaged tissue on account of sepsis; 2. ruptured right upper arm muscle; fractured bones of the right arm above the wrist; fractures of the 5th and 7th ribs on the left side; 5. damaged fifth lumbar vertebra; 6. injured fingers and hands, and hematomata all over the body; and 7; severe mental disorders. He has medical documentation.

22. The witness 243/95-12 has fractured ribs and a fractured jaw.

23. The witness 243/95-4 was constipated for 48 days and there were some who had been constipated for as long as two months.

24. The witness 243/95-8 had his eardrum pierced by red-hot tweezers. He has burns on the tongue, lips and nose. One of his ribs is fractured and he has sustained numerous other injuries as well and his health has generally deteriorated. After a beating, around June 10, 1992, when he received over 200 blows with a baseball bat, the witness could not get up on his feet for 20 days. The witness is 184 centimeters tall. When he left the camp he weighed 45 kilograms. He had lost about 35 kilograms.

25. The witness 412/94-15 has visible scars on his lower legs from gasoline burns.

26. The witness 440/94-1 has skin peeled off and the bone of his lower left leg injured. The scars were visible also at the time when the witness was giving his testimony. He had been hit with a brick above the left ear.

27. The witness 488/94-2 has fractures of the right shoulder bones.

28. The witness 488/94-5. Still has a bump on his head which developed after he had been thrown down the stairs and hit his head against the metal threshold of "No.9". Two or three of his ribs were broken, his liver was ruptured, other internal organs injured and he had a swelling on the chest which receded only after two months.

29. The witness 509/94-5 had testicle injuries from the blows and had to have surgery. He also sustained injuries to the left eye, the blood vessels burst from the beating and he no longer can see with the left eye. He also has scars from bayonet stabs in the left knee and back and his left arm is paralyzed.

30. The witness 594/94-19. During interrogation and beating up two of his upper teeth were knocked out, two ribs on the right side broken and he was covered with bruises. He had lost around 35 kilograms. The fractures were established by doctor ŠERIF DŽAJIĆ in the hospital in Konjic, while he was till in the camp.

31. The witness 607/94 weighed 95 kg. and went down to 45-50 kilograms.

32. The witness 630/1-94 entered the camp weighing 97 and returned with 72 kilograms. Three fractured ribs and other injuries were established and confirmed with medical documentation.

33. The woman witness 221/4-3 has mental alterations and she lost 35 kilograms on account of starvation and torture.

1.16. KILLINGS

1.16.01. Eighteen killings are said to have been committed in this camp. Here are described 17 killings, of which one, most probably is not a case of killing (ČEDO AVRAMOVIĆ), and another one probably did not take place in this camp (ILIJA MRKAJIĆ). The killing of PERKO MRKAJIĆ is being reported, whereas in fact it was PETAR MRKAJIĆ, who was killed in the sports hall at Musala. As some include disappearances in killings, the number of crimes is about 18.

1.16.02. In the majority of cases it is not known what became of the bodies of the victims.

1.16.03. The following were killed:

1. PETKO GLIGOREVIĆ
2. SIMO JOVANOVIĆ
3. ŠĆEPO GOTOVAC
4. SLAVOLJUB ŠUŠIĆ

5. NEDELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ
6. PERO MRKAJIĆ
7. MILORAD KULJANIN
8. ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ
9. ŽELJKO KLIMENTA
10.ŽELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ
11.BOŠKO SAMOUKOVIĆ
12.ŠĆEPAN MRKAJIĆ
13.ILIJA MRKAJIĆ and
14.ČEDO AVRAMOVIĆ

1.16.1.1. PETKO GLIGOREVIĆ, father Pavle, born in 1934 in Bradina, the commune of Konjic, pensioner, married, wife M., son N.

He was killed on May 27, 1992 during a mass beating, when a large group of about 84-88 captured Serbs had been brought from Bradina.

1.16.1.2. The killing is best described by Petko's son, the witness 243/95-4: "Next to me, on my left, was my father PETKO, and on my right, my uncles P. and N. At one moment my father told me that he could take the beating no more and I advised him to lie down and to pretend that he was unconscious. One of the guards overheard us talking, walked up to us, cursed at us and warned us not to talk and then went away. After a short while the same guard came back with an iron rod about one meter long and hit my father PETKO with it forcefully between the neck and head and immediately went away. My father Petko stood there unmoving and after a minute he fell flat on his back and his head hit the asphalt amain. I and my uncles wanted to help him. We straightened him up and leaned him against the wall. Blood streamed down his face and from his mouth and he gasped for air. I asked for a doctor. One of the guards ordered me to leave him, saying:"Let the old Chetnik croak", and we had to leave him and stand by the wall again. After half an hour my father Petko stopped showing any signs of life. Later, as they were taking us into the hangar, I saw them taking his body away in a wheelbarrow. Later I learned that my father PETKO was buried in a mass grave in Bradina."

1.16.1.3. The killing is also described by the witnesses 274/95, 243/95-6, 100/94, 607/94, 234/95-11, 236/94, 260/94, 234/95-12 and 344/95-1, in somewhat less detail.

1.16.2.1. MIROSLAV VUJIČIĆ, father Jovo and mother Bosa, born in 1962 in Zukići, the commune of Konjic. Wife B. and son B.

When on May 27, 1992, they got to the camp at Čelebići, all the captured people were lined up against the wall in the camp compound. To the right of MIROSLAV stood his brother germane - the witness 236/94. He described what happened in largest detail. They were beaten incessantly for 6 hours - from around 11 a.m. At a certain point MIROSLAV told the witness that he could take the beating no more and that he had to attempt to escape, although he knew that they would kill him. Then the guards walked

up to D.G. who was on the other side of the witness, ordered him to take his clothes off and lie down on the ground. When he did so, three of them started pounding him with iron pipes. As when they ordered him to stand up he was unable to do it, they continued to beat him. After that they came up to MIROSLAV and ordered him to take off his clothes and his shoes and he remained in his underwear and socks. Then they ordered him to lie clad thus on his back. Two of them immediately started beating him with iron pipes pulled out from a fence. The witness remembers well that they were painted green. After some ten blows MIROSLAV stood up abruptly and started running towards the centre of the camp compound. One of those who were beating him shouted: "The Chetnik is escaping!". Then one of the guards opened fire from an automatic weapon and shot MIROSLAV in the back. When MIROSLAV fell he shot him in the head three times with a pistol. This happened some 7-8 meters from the witness. After this, one of those who had beaten MIROSLAV came up to the witness, cursed at his Chetnik mother and told him that he would fare just like his brother. Then they beat him until HAZIM DELIĆ stopped them. While they were beating them they had to say their prayers, repeating them after a guard who read them. On the same day were beaten to death PETKO GLIGOREVIĆ and GOJKO MILJANIĆ who was moved, together with other inmates, to "No.6" in which he died the following day. After this the inmates were thrown into the hangar. He later heard that his brother had been buried in a mass grave, in the church yard in Bradina.

1.16.2.2. The witness 100/94, who was in "No.9", heard and recognized the voice of MIROSLAV, who was shouting: "You will not kill me the way you want but I shall die the way I want!" Then a shot was heard. He later heard that he had been killed. Although he does not know what became of the body, he later heard that bodies were thrown into Jablaničko lake which is 5 kilometers away from the camp.

1.16.2.3. After this everybody was threatened that they would meet with the same fate as MIROSLAV if they tried anything.

Proof: Witness 243/95-6.

1.16.2.4. Other witnesses of the killing add: " When he started running, someone shouted :"Kill him, he is getting away...." and then swore at him cursing his Chetnik mother. They shot him in the back of the head." They saw him being dragged and trampled underfoot.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3/1, 243/95-4, 234/95-12, 488/94-2, 260/94, 380/94, 607/94 and 334/95-1.

1.16.3.1. GOJKO MILJANIĆ, father Sava, born in 1931 in Bradina, pensioner. Wife: M., and children S. M. and D. He was a railroad employee. He was killed on May 27, 1992, when all the prisoners brought from Bradina were beaten for hours. Severely injured, he was thrown into the hangar with the rest. They put him on some crate. The camp inmates

were not allowed to attend to him at all. He died two days later in the arms of his son Sava. They took the body out of the hangar only after two days.

Proof: Witness 236/94, 274/95, 243/95-4, 260/94, 243/95-6, 100/94, 607/94 and 234/95-12.

1.16.3.2. The witness 148/95 says that they tortured GOJKO so terribly that "it was a horrifying sight".

1.16.4.1. SLOBODAN BABIĆ, father Petko and mother Ruža, nee Zurovac, born on December 2,1949 in Bjelovčina, Konjic.

He worked as a watchman at the "Igman" factory in Konjic. Wife B. and Son P. On an unestablished day, at the end of May or beginning of June, he was taken away from home. En route he was beaten and had a rifle barrel pushed into his mouth. He was brought to the camp in grave condition. They put him in hangar "No.6". As he was in very grave condition, they transferred him to the "hospital for Chetniks". He died on June 5, 1992. The doctors and other witnesses who were at the "3 mart" elementary school in Konjic, describe the state that he was in and say that he could not speak but only moved his hand ever so feebly. Many of them saw numerous bruises and injuries on his body, broken teeth and a ruptured palate. The motive and the perpetrators of this crime are for the time being unknown.

Proof: Witness 412/94-15, 100/94, 236/94, 221/94-1 and 380/94.

1.16.4.2. SLOBODAN's wife B. (412/94-18) occasionally received some information about him and so when she learned that he was in the "3 mart" elementary school in Konjic she went to visit him. She says that he was unable to speak as he was unconscious. His body was covered with bruises from the blows, he had blisters on his hands, certainly from burns, and his tongue and uvula were cut. Her son P. told her how they had beaten him before his very eyes. On May 7, 1992 she got the body and buried it at the Bjelovčina cemetery.

1.16.5.1. SIMO JOVANOVIĆ, father Todor, born in 1933 in Idbar, the commune of Konjic, economist. Wife D. and son D. He owned a restaurant and a fish farm in Čelebići.

Before he retired, he was the president of the Executive Committee of the Commune and the director of the Social Accountancy Service. He was repeatedly, according to some every day, beaten by HAZIM DELIĆ and "ZENGA" so that he was in grave condition. The witness 221/94-1 saw and remembers how "ZENGA" once beat him with a metal pole, of aluminum the witness believes, in front of everyone. The witness 380/94 describes how he saw SIMO in the hangar with arms broken. Apart from beating him, they also humiliated him by forcing him to wash their cars. In the middle of June 1992 he was taken out of the hangar by: HAZIM DELIĆ, ESAD LANDŽO called "ZENGA" and a number of guards and peasants, younger men from Idbar, of the families ĆOSIĆ, BUKVIĆ and

SUBAŠIĆ. They beat him so fiercely that the inmates in the hangar could hear his cries and screams. They beat him for about an hour - an hour and a half. They carried him into the hangar. He was unconscious, covered with blood, with injuries on the head and he died immediately. According to some the body remained in the hangar until 11 a.m. the next day and according to others for two days, before it was taken away.

Proof: Witness 100/94, 260/94, 221/4-6, 445/95-22, 147/95, 243/95- 4, 221/94-3/1, 178/94, 283/94 and 454/95-19.

1.16.5.2. The witness 243/95-8 saw injuries from burns around Jovanović's mouth. One of the guards told the witness that ZENGA had poured gasoline into his mouth and set it on fire. He died during the night.

1.16.5.3. One evening the woman witness 221/4-2 heard the guards call out the name of the camp inmate SIMO, otherwise a neighbour of hers. Then she heard them beating him and his screams. It lasted around an hour. The next day she asked the guard SAFET NUHIĆ what had become of SIMO, and he told her that he had "died of a heart attack".

1.16.6.1. ŠĆEPO GOTOVAC, father Šćepo and mother Spasenija, born on February 28,1921 in Bjelovčina, the commune of Konjic.Wife C and daughter B.

He was brought to the camp from his home. The next day DELIĆ accused him in front of everyone that in 1942 he had killed two Muslims of the DELIĆ family. He stated the date on which he had done it and said that he would pay for it with his life on the same spot. According to the witness 100/94 he told him then: "I will fucking rub you out tonight, if you had seven lives, I would kill you". He was killed on orders from DELIĆ. Somewhere around the middle of June, DELIĆ and "ZENGA" entered hangar "No.6" and took him out. They beat him together with KEMO and SALKO HEBIBOVIĆ and then returned him. Two days later, on June 17, 1992, after he had recovered a bit, they took him out to be beaten up again. On that occasion the witness 412/94-15 saw how, at the door, ADEM ĆOSIĆ grabbed him by the hair and wanted to slit his throat. They beat him for a long time and ŠĆEPO stopped responding. The blows could be heard for another 15 minutes and then they brought him back. He had injuries on his head inflicted by blunt objects. In front of everybody "ZENGA" nailed a SDS badge on his forehead. He forbade the inmates to touch the badge and ordered them not to extend him any aid. He was soon dead. He lay dead until 11 a.m. the following day and was then taken away. His body lay behind the hangar for two days.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3/1, 221/4-6, 243/95-8, 260/94, 147/95, 607/94, 488/94-1, 243/95-12, 148/95, 488/94-7, 221/94-1,178/94, 283/94 and 454/95-19.

1.16.6.2. The witness 243/95-4 described the killing in this way: "That night ŠĆEPO lay next to me. I noticed that he stirred but I do not know whether he ever regained consciousness. The next day "ZENGA" came again. When he saw that ŠĆEPO was still alive he beat him some more and then nailed, as far as I can remember a cross or

some other emblem, on his forehead while ŠĆEPO was still alive. Ten minutes later he died by my side. I could see well that that nail was so large that it pierced his head and exited in the back of the head."

1.16.6.3. ŠĆEPO's daughter, the witness 412/94-18 says that they got the body several days later and buried it. "I saw that he had injuries all over his body and on his forehead there was nailed with a size 10 nail some sort of a cockade, I forgot what it looked like and I cannot describe it. We buried him with that cockade." He was buried in the village near his house.

1.16.7.1. SLAVOLJUB, SLAVKO, ŠUŠIĆ (sometimes, incorrectly given as: SUŠIĆ), father Pero and mother Rosa nee Gudelj, born on April 25, 1949 in Čelebići, Konjic. Wife B. and son B. and daughter S. Teacher of mathematics at the "Ivan Mažuranić" school in Prozor. He was politically active and was held in high esteem among the Serbs. 243/95-13.

1.16.7.2. His wife (243/95-13) does not know why he was killed, but she believes that it was, inter alia, because he was a man of renown. Intellectuals and other distinguished people were the first ones to be targetted. She does not know what became of his body, where and how he was buried.

1.16.7.3. The witness 100/94 says that he was accused because via the radio station which he had, he had reported the existence of the camp at Čelebići.

1.16.7.4. The time has not been exactly established, but, according to a number of statements, ŠUŠIĆ had been arrested around June 15 or at the end of June or beginning of July 1992. Then he was taken to the camp and put in "No.9."

1.16.7.5. He was beaten up and tortured in front of the camp inmates and he would also be taken out and beaten up. He was killed, most probably, around July 15,1992. Here is how the eyewitnesses describe it.

1.16.7.6. They would take him out and beat him to confess where his radio station was. They beat him in front of the camp inmates for the same reason. He twice "confessed" where his radio station was, and DELIĆ took him to show it to him. When they took him to show where the radio station was for the second time, he died soon after he was returned to the camp. The witness crossed Šušić's arms on his chest when he saw that he was dead. The witness could see that his body was all black and bloody and that his death could only have been the consequence of fierce beating. The body was taken out only the following day.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5.

1.16.7.7. They beat him incessantly for 48 hours inside and outside. In front of everybody "ZENGA" drove nails under his toenails and pulled out his tongue. He died from the beating.

Proof: Witness 412/94-23 and 234/95-12.

1.16.7.8. "ZENGA" drove nails under SLAVKO ŠUŠIĆ's nails who later succumbed to the consequences of beating. The witness 221/4-5 saw his injuries personally.

1.16.7.9. The women who were in the gate post "No.22" could see, climbing onto the beds, the last beating up of the late ŠUŠIĆ. According to them, around July 15, 1992, around noon, DELIĆ called SLAVKO, whom they knew from before, to come out. When he came out they took him to the command building. Some 20 minutes later they brought him to the compound, ordered him to face the wall, raise his arms above his head and lean against the wall. One of the 3 or 4 guards who were with DELIĆ brought some poles. DELIĆ hit SLAVKO with the poles on the back and all over the body. The women remember well how the poles broke. He also beat him with a soldier's belt. When SLAVKO fell, they would order him to stand up and DELIĆ went on beating him. SLAVKO cried out. After about 15 minutes they put him in an "Iveko" van resembling a cold storage vehicle. They left the compound. Several minutes later they came back. They took SLAVKO out of the vehicle and DELIĆ continued to beat him until he fell down and could not get up again. When SLAVKO fell, DELIĆ trampled him underfoot. The woman witness 236/94, who also watched the beating, says that he was dead. They threw him into "No.9." The following day the women saw someone being carried out from the "tunnel". The guard BARALIJA said that the camp inmate Ž.M. had strangled SLAVKO. Later they tried to account for his death in that way. The women witnesses personally saw and heard how SLAVKO had been killed. They heard from the guard BARALIJA that he had been accused of possessing a radio station and taken to his house, some 500 meters away from the camp, to show them where the radio station was. DELIĆ threatened to kill him if he did not say where the radio station was. They saw them beating him up in the preceding days also. They also put him in a manhole filled with water. The next day a hearse came to take away the body.

Proof: Witness 221/4-2 and 221/4-3.

1.16.7.10. ŠUŠIĆ was beaten by DELIĆ, ZENGA, KEMO MRNDŽIĆ and KEMAL MUDERIZOVIĆ.

Proof: Witness 488/94-4.

1.16.7.11. The following also witnessed this killing: 380/94, 607/94, 243/95-12, 509/94-5.

1.16.8.1. NEDELJKO, NEDJO, MILOŠEVIĆ, father Dušan, born in 1923 in the village of Džepa, the commune of Konjic, pensioner. He was a gamekeeper or teacher, he resided

in Konjic. Wife J. and son S. He was brought to the camp in mid-July 1992 and put in "No.9."

According to one witness, he was accused of having given a donation for some book on the suffering of Serbs. According to another witness, he had been making lists of crimes committed in the camp and was arrested because of that and brought to the camp. On the first night "ZENGA" demanded that he come out, and as he was unable to, two camp inmates carried him out. The inmates could hear him being beaten. The witness 380/94 saw him being beaten one evening. The guard "ŠOK" was among those who beat him. They beat him for a day or two. He afterwards died in the hangar, and according to some in "No.9". According to some other witnesses, he was beaten up as soon as he arrived and died on the following day.

Proof: Witness 236/94, 243/95-12, 100/94, 243/95-8, 221/4-6, 260/94, 221/94-1, 509/94-5, 283/94, 178/94 and 454/95-19.

1.16.9.1. PERO MRKAJIĆ, father Djordje, born in 1928 in Bradina, owner of the restaurant "Žare" from Bradina. Wife D. and sons Ž. and D. He was captured on Mt. Bjelašnica. He was beaten up at the hotel on Mt. Igman. In the camp itself he would be taken out of the hangar and beaten. He was beaten by KEMO, "ZENGA", MIRALEM MACANOVIĆ called "MACA" and a Shqipetar. "ZENGA" beat him in front of everybody at the place where he was sitting. He suffered excruciating pain. He just lay there for about 10-15 days and then they transferred him to the ward, in which he died. He received no medical treatment. As one of the witnesses remembers, he died around July 17, 1992. According to the statement of another, his body may have been thrown into the lake near Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 221/4-6, 236/94, 488/94-7, 221/94-1, 221/94-3/1, 380/94, 260/94, 100/94, 243/95-4, 274/95, 234/95-11, 454/95, 283/94.

1.16.9.2. One of the witnesses thinks that his name was PETKO. There is also a PETAR MRKAJIĆ, sometimes referred to as PERKO, father Djoka, born in 1941. He was beaten up running the gauntlet when a group was brought to the sports hall at Musala. This is remarked to avoid any confusion.

1.16.10.1. MILORAD KULJANIN, father Radmilo and mother Zagorka, born in 1966 in Bradina.

Before the Kurban Bairam religious feast they threatened that at least 10 would be slaughtered on the Bairam. Kurban is a sacrifice offered to Allah. According to some witnesses, a day or two before the killing of ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ, somewhere around July 25 or 26, - on the first day of the Kurban Bairam - as the majority of witnesses define the time of the event - the following were taken out in front of the hangar to pass water: MILORAD KULJANIN, K.M., B.M., G.J. and ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ, who was later killed. Some

witnesses confirm that MILORAD was taken out separately by the guards ESAD MACIĆ, called "MAKARON" and ENID ŠPAGO, called "KRAVAR". The eyewitness 100/94, who had been the late ŽELJKO's professor, said that they interrogated Milorad about who had been with him in the reserve corps in Mostar. He would not say. The made him lie in a puddle of urine. When he got wet they ordered him to get up and again asked him questions which he would not answer. Then "MAKARON", from a distance of about 10-15 metres, shot him three times with a rifle in the face and neck so that his skull cracked and his brains splattered everywhere and on the witness who was some 2-3 metres away. "MAKARON"'s brother, SEAD MACIĆ, called "MACA", took down the names of five camp inmates who had seen the killing and ordered them to say how he had tried to escape. Half an hour later he took them out again and ordered them to say how MILORAD had grappled for the rifle and was then killed. As ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ was killed the following night, the witnesses of MILORAD's killing thought that they too would be killed as eyewitnesses.

According to the witness 221/94-3/1, the Muslims had accused MILORAD of having killed a certain VELIJA. On the first day of the Bairam the mother of that VELIJA came and expressed the wish to see the "murderer" of her son. "MAKARON" and "KRAVAR" took MILORAD out and showed him to the woman and told her that he had killed her son. Then "MAKARON" killed him with a rifle. They did not take him back to the hangar. The guards spread word that he had attempted to escape.

Proof: Witness 221/4-6, 243/95-8, 274/95, 243/95-4, 260/94, 688/94-7, 283/94 and 412/94.

1.16.10.2. While he was serving his sentence in the sports hall at Musala, the witness 488/94-7 was told by HAZIM DELIĆ that he had been killed by EDO "MUF", which according to the statements of eyewitnesses is not true.

1.16.10.3. The different motives given are not mutually exclusive. Irrespective of the motive, the fact is that he was killed as described.

1.16.11.1. ŽELJKO KLIMENTA, called "KELJO", father Milenko, born in 1955 in Konjic. Wife Ž. and children S. and B. He had a cafe in Konjic.

ŽELJKO was first placed in "No.22". On May 31, 1992, he was taken out, beaten up and thrown into hangar "No.6". All of his ribs were broken. As he was in grave condition they first carried him to the ward and then to the "hospital for Chetniks". The witness knows this as he was with him at the hospital. From the hospital they returned them together to "No.22" only to move ŽELJKO to the hangar again shortly thereafter. Some ten days later they took him out and a shot was soon heard. From B.D., who had been cleaning the compound, the found out that he had been killed and they also saw the hearse which came to take him away.

Proof: Witness 236/94.

1.16.11.2. For a time ŽELJKO worked in the camp kitchen. After him the witness 243/95-4 took over. One night he heard the sounds of someone being beaten. The beating lasted for about three hours. Afterwards they threw ŽELJKO into the hangar. The witness applied a water compress on his worst injuries. He asked the witness to kill him and showed him a small knife which he had probably taken from the kitchen. The witness, however, could not do it. The next day DELIĆ came and ordered the witness to get ŽELJKO up. The witness replied that ŽELJKO was badly beaten up and that he could not stand. Then DELIĆ gave him an ampoule to swallow. After that ŽELJKO managed to stand on his feet for a while. DELIĆ asked him: "Who fixed you up like that?", and ŽELJKO answered: "You!" and swore at him. On that or the next day they carried him to the ward. A month later they brought him back. One morning they took him out and bullied him and then a shot was heard. They heard from eyewitnesses that he had been killed.

1.16.11.3. HAZIM DELIĆ came to the hangar one day with EMIR KOVAČIĆ, a Muslim, who came to bring some cigarettes to ŽELJKO, as they knew each other from before. In front of everybody DELIĆ told EMIR that he should not give any cigarettes to ŽELJKO, for the next day he would be no more. When KLIMENTA was taken out of the hangar, they heard DELIĆ tell EMIR KOVAČIĆ to take a good look at ŽELJKO for "tomorrow he will be gone". The guards ALMIR PADALOVIĆ called "LALA" and OSMO DEDIĆ came to the hangar around 4 - 5 a.m. the next morning, on July 27,1992. They took ŽELJKO out ostensibly for a joint smoke. K.M. and Ć.N. were taken out with him. They had all once played soccer together for "Igman", a club from Konjic. A shot was heard. When K.M. returned, he told them that PADALOVIĆ had fired from the guards' trench and killed ŽELJKO. He shot him from a semi-automatic rifle. When this happened, ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ, returning from the toilet, and V.R. from Bjelovčina, going to the toilet, were outside. Both told how they had seen ŽELJKO dead and massacred. K.M. was crying. They threatened him not to say a word. ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ was killed that same night. M.M. and K.V. are also mentioned as eyewitnesses.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3/1, 221/4-6, 260/94, 147/95, 203/95-8, 100/94, 488/94-7, 688/94-7, 283/94, 178/94 and 454/95-19.

1.16.11.4. There obviously existed some reason why they tortured KLIMENTA so cruelly. That is, probably, also the motive for his killing, but for the time being it has not been established with precision.

1.16.12.1. ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ, father Obren and mother Ljubica, born in 1960 in Donje Selo, worker.

A re-enactment of events on the basis of the accounts of witnesses indicates that ĆEĆEZ was, probably, killed around July 27, and definitely after the killing of KLIMENTA. According to some, on the same night KULJANIN was killed first and ĆEĆEZ some half an hour after midnight (evidently these three killings followed one another, and, as this

was the last one, in view of the passage of time and other circumstances, the witnesses are not unisonal).

He was taken out of hangar "No.6" by ESAD LANDŽO called "ZENGA" who then beat him together with EDO MACIĆ and EDO JELEŠKOVIĆ. According to the witness 283/94, the guard DŽAJIĆ was also there. Witnesses saw how they gagged him with a rag or some cotton to muffle his cries. The witness 260/94 says that they counted the blows by the sound and that they counted 250 blows. After the beating, which the witnesses estimate lasted between 30 minutes and two and a half hours, he was thrown into the hangar. He was unconscious. He was completely broken. His legs were broken, he cried out for help, asked for water, but no one dared give it to him. He soon died. The next day ŽELJKO's body was taken out in a tent wing. He had been beaten constantly ever since he had come to the camp until that day. That lasted for about 10 days. One day the guard "KRAVAR" threatened him. The day before he was killed, ŽELJKO was outside the hangar and saw the killing of ŽELJKO KLIMENTA, and according to some, also of MILORAD KULJANIN. He told his mates about it. This is considered to be the reason why he was killed. The witness 221/94-1 later talked to his parents and learned that they had buried him.

Proof: Witness 688/94-7,243/95-8,1001/94, 274/95,221/94-3/1, 221/4-6, and 243/95-4.

1.16.12.2. When ĆEĆEZ was brought to the hangar the witness 243/95-4 saw that he was beaten up. The next day "ZENGA" took him out and simply finished him off. He did not come back.

1.16.12.3. It is not clear whether he had first been in "No.9" or "No.6", nor where he died, since the statements of the witnesses differ. It is however certain that he was beaten to death.

1.16.13.1. ŽELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ, "SNAJPERISTA" (Sniper), father Milan and mother Sofija, born in 1962 in the village of Džepa, the commune of Konjic, electrician.

He was brought to the camp for allegedly having a sniping rifle and they named him "Snajperista" (the sniper). They placed him in tunnel "No.9". On account of that charge they took him out every two hours for three or four days in a row and beat him. DELIĆ and "ZENGA" beat him. Several years before, ŽELJKO had beaten some Muslim who had cursed his mother when they quarreled, and they probably knew of that. Other guards also beat him. After a TV crew had finished filming, one night ŽELJKO was called out around 1 a.m. DELIĆ was the one to take him out. They beat him in front of the entrance to the "tunnel". As the "tunnel" door was open, the camp inmates could hear well what was going on. One witness says that he heard a shot (he probably confused this event with another one). He never came back. When the next morning DELIĆ took out the inmates in groups of 10 to urinate, the witness 148/95, like the others, saw MILOŠEVIĆ's body with his head crushed. DELIĆ pointed to the body and said: "Call him

to get up and piss." Then he took them back to the "tunnel". ŽELJKO was all blue in the area of the kidneys from the fierce beating. The next day a hearse came for him. When the witness 488/94-7 was in prison in the sports hall at Musala, DELIĆ told him that BURIĆ had pushed him off a parapet.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5, 488/94-5, 380/94, 4881/94-4 and 100/94.

1.16.14.1. BOŠKO SAMOUKOVIĆ, father Nedeljko, born in 1933 in Bradina, retired railway worker from Bradina. Wife G. and children G., M. and N.

On an unspecified day, in front of everybody in the hangar "ZENGA" beat him with a board that had been trimmed so that it could be held with both hands at the narrower end. He hit him repeatedly, including with the board edge, on the stomach, sides and other parts of the body. DELIĆ also beat him. According to the witness 243/95-4, KEMO also beat him. When he fell they carried him out and he died on the way to the ward. This was stated by "ZENGA" himself, and the witness 488/94-7 also remembers him having said: "Now there is one less of you as daddy has croaked". His ribs were broken and he probably had internal hemorrhage. His sons M.S. and N.S. were also there. The witness 147/95 gives the same account of this event as the others, but calls BOŠKO mistakenly "NEDJA".

Proof: Witness 100/94, 148/95, 221/94-1, 236/94, 260/94, 221/4-6, 380/94, 86/1-95, 243/95-8, 454/95-19 and 283/94.

1.16.15.1. ŠĆEPAN, ŠĆEPO, MRKAJIĆ, father Risto, born in 1930 in Bradina, retired road maintenance worker from Bradina. Wife K. and a daughter.

He lost his mind on account of the beating and could not follow DELIĆ's commands. He was killed in front of everybody by "ZENGA". "ZENGA" led ŠĆEPAN from his place in the hangar to its centre, ordered him to kneel and put his hands behind his head and then started to pound him with the butt of his rifle and to kick him until he no longer gave signs of life. He died on an unspecified day. According to one witness, he died at home after he had been released from the camp. Another witness heard that he had died in the sports hall at Musala after he had been transferred there.

Proof: Witness 260/94, 100/94 and 221/4-6.

1.16.16.1. ILIJA MRKAJIĆ, father Mirko, born in 1933 in Bradina. Wife ZORA, children B. and B. Retired railway worker from Bradina, had a heart condition and diabetes, had a brain stroke.

After being beaten up he could hardly move. When they saw that he was going to die, they released him from the camp and two days later he died at home. ILIJA's son, the witness 630-1/94, says that he was tortured and died in the sports hall at Musala. The witness 148/95 describes the case in the same way but is mistaken in respect of the

place where he died. It has been established with certainty that he had been in the camp and in the "hospital for Chetniks". It is also known for sure that from there he was transferred to the sports hall and that he was beaten to death.

Proof: Witness 100/94 and 380/94.

1.16.17.1. ČEDO AVRAMOVIĆ, father Ratko, born in 1945 in Čelebići, teacher of mathematics. Wife B. and son S.

He was maltreated and the witness 380/94 claims that he was beaten. He was in grave mental crisis. Some believe that he died out of fear that he would be beaten and tortured because he was a YPA reserve corps captain. Others think that he died of a heart condition, because Dr. M.R. examined him and said that that had been the cause of death.

Proof: Witness 243/95-8, 100/94, 221/94-3/1 and 283/94.

1.16.17.2. The witness 243/95-4 noticed that he was terrified and lost. He was put next to the witness. The witness tried to comfort him. In the morning, when the witness woke up, he saw that one of the cables which hung below the ceiling had been ripped off and that ČEDO was lying on the floor. He was naked to the waist and there was a black stain in the area of his heart. The witness does not know what ČEDO died of. The guards blamed his death on the inmates.

1.16.17.3. According to the accounts of some witnesses, in particular the witness 243/95-4, it could have been an electric shock. Most probably he was not killed directly. For the time being the exact cause of death cannot be established, but it is certain that his stay at the camp and his and his fellow inmates' treatment there contributed to it.

1.17. DISAPPEARANCES

1.17.0. It has been established on the basis of the statements of witnesses that some camp inmates disappeared, and the assumption is that they were, most probably, killed.

1.17.1.-2. ZDRAVKO GLIGOREVIĆ, nicknamed "BRACA", father Jelenko, born in 1951 in Bradina, Faculty of Law baccalaureate, lived and worked in Sarajevo. Wife N. and son N.

He came to the camp to visit his father, who was in "No.6", and they held him there. Because of his beard, which he had always had, he was proclaimed a dangerous Chetnik in front of everybody. They beat him up, accusing him that he had come to the camp to organize a struggle against the Muslims. They beat him incessantly for two days. Some special unit members from Sarajevo came to the camp on May 21,1992 and beat ZDRAVKO as well as MILOŠ HRNJEZ, born in 1936 in Gacko, resident of Ilidža. MILOŠ HRNJEZ had likewise been imprisoned when he came to visit someone in the

camp. Then both of them were taken away from the camp. The inmates heard that they had been killed on Mt. Igman or at the sports grounds at Hrasnica in Sarajevo.

Proof: Witness 236/94, 243/95-4 and 260/94.

1.17.3.-4. BRANKO BABIĆ, father Boža, born in 1926 in Bjelovčina, bus conductor. Wife B. and son S. He was brought on the seventh day after the witness 412/94-15, his brother, had been brought there. The witness saw him in "No.22" somewhere around May 31, 1992. The following day he was assigned to some work detail and never came back again. The witness found out that he and MILENKO VUKALO had been taken away by DRAGO SOLDO and another man and that ŠABO MUŠIĆ and SALKO MUŠIĆ had killed them at a place called Paprica. He does not know why. They had never had any conflicts with them.

1.18. WOMEN IN THE CAMP

1.18.0. As data regarding the manner, time and place of their arrest have been previously given and the general conditions in the camp previously described, they are not repeated here. Only some specific instances in respect of women at the camp are given.

1.18.1. ARRIVAL

1.18.1.1. The wife of the witness 607/94 was transferred from the school in Bradina to the camp at Čelebići, where the women's section was separated from the men's section. She was placed in some abandoned Serb houses there. She was not maltreated. With her was their daughter G., 5 years old.

1.18.1.2. The witness' account is incoherent. There are indications that by May 26, 1992 several women had been in the camp. The witness' wife could have arrived there in the evening of May 26 at the earliest. Others, however, do not confirm this. Possibly because of the child or for some other reason, she had been put elsewhere. The ascertainment of facts is under way.

1.18.1.3. The witness 221/94-1 says that B.M. and M. had been brought from Vrdolje on May 21. With them was also a boy about 12 years old. They were released from the camp on May 26,1992. The boy was probably also released with them.

1.18.1.4. The witness 221/4-3 was brought to the camp on May 27,1992. She spent the night in a room where she was raped. They put her in the gate post room on May 28. In the evening of the following day, May 29, four women from Bradina were brought, namely the witnesses: 412/94-27, 412/94-20, 412/94-16 and 412/94- 22. They were held at the camp for 19 days - until around June 17.

221/4-2 and Lj. came a day before that (around June 16, 1992). Lj. was held in the camp for four days. They released her on June 20,1992.

1.18.1.5. On July 12 they brought five women from Zukići: SOFIJA DJORDJIĆ, ANDJA DJORDJIĆ, (who was later killed by REDŽO BALIĆ), 221/4-4 (BALIĆ wounded her and set her house on fire, but she survived), G., and her daughter B, 13 years old at the time. They only spent the night at the camp. They released them the following day, and G. and M. remained there by themselves until August 31, 1992 when they too were released.

1.18.1.6. After the attack on Donje Selo, the woman witness 221/4-3 and a female relation of hers were brought to the camp where they were separated. She was taken to an office where DELIĆ wanted to rape her. As someone in the office remarked that he should not do that there he took her to another room in which there were five beds. He ripped her clothes off, pushed her down on the bed sideways and tried to penetrate her from behind. As he did not manage to, he turned her around, put her on her back and raped her in that position. She cried, screamed, fought him but all to no avail. During that time there were present in the room ĆOSIĆ from the village of Idbar, whom DELIĆ had ordered to stand by the door, and DŽAJIĆ, called "DŽAJA", who lay on another bed during the rape. After the rape, DELIĆ offered SMAJO KAJZANOVIĆ, a butcher from Konjic, to rape her also. But he would not. The witness spent the night in that room and was moved to the gate post room the following day.

1.18.1.7. The witness 412/94-16 was brought to the camp from Bradina with another three women on May 29, 1992 around 4 p.m.They were lined up by a wall. As they stood thus she saw men lined up in the same fashion who were being beaten. They were: G.P., D.D., D.Ž, Dj.M. and others. An unknown man came up to her, perhaps born around 1960. He told her that he was her pupil and that she had interrogated him and that it was now his turn to interrogate her. He scolded her because her husband had allegedly killed some people and set fire to houses. They took down her particulars and put her in the gate post room. The accounts given by other witnesses are similar.

Proof: Witness 412/94-27.

1.18.1.8. The woman witness 221/94-2 gave her particulars and was put in the gate post room with Lj. The men were separated and placed in "No.9."

1.18.1.9. Having been arrested in her village of Zukići, the woman witness 221/4-4 was brought with a larger group to the camp in the evening of July 12,1992. The women were separated from the men and then they were interrogated about who had killed some Muslims and whether they (the men) had done it. In addition to those who had brought them to the camp, the witness also noticed: REDŽO BALIĆ, HAMO NIKŠIĆ, SALKO LJEVO and PAVO MUCIĆ. After the interrogation, MUCIĆ took all the five women to a room where they found G. and M. He told them that they would spend the night there and that in the morning he would let them go home. In the morning MUCIĆ let go:

the witness, ANDJA, SOFIJA (ANDJA and SOFIJA were killed after they had been released), G.,B. and JELENKO (he was killed after release). Va.Dj. and Ve.Dj, the sons of JELENKO and ANDJA DJORDJIĆ and S.Dj. remained in the camp.

1.18.2. INTERROGATION

1.18.2.1. In the evening of the day of arrival, on May 29,1992, the woman witness 412/94-27 and the other women who were with her were taken for interrogation individually. PAVO MUCIĆ took them out into the corridor one by one and interrogated them. He asked them about their husbands, about other men, about weapons, and similar. He insulted them, but he did not beat them. They were interrogated two or three times again. In addition to MUCIĆ, they were also interrogated by: MIRSO SUBAŠIĆ, GORAN LOKAS and MIRO STENEK.

1.18.2.2. In the evening of the day of arrival, PAVO MUCIĆ took out the woman witness 412/94-16 into the corridor and interrogated her. He asked her about her husband and scolded her saying that her husband had killed some people in a butcher's shop where they had found some bones. He then asked her where her husband was and similar. Later she was interrogated by JAHIĆ, in the presence of MUCIĆ. After this interrogation, DELIĆ took the witness to another office (the interrogations were carried out in the offices of the administrative building) and there continued to interrogate her, telling her how her children were at risk from HOS members, how they could send her to the camp at Grude, etc. She pretended that she had kidney pains and DELIĆ asked her about her medicines. She said that they were in her bag at home. The following day he brought her her medicines and said that her children were fine. MIRSAD SUBAŠIĆ conducted the main interrogation. He asserted that the Muslims could not live with the Serbs. He gave her a map so that she, being a historian, would show him who should live where. She was interrogated briefly several times afterwards in the corridor of the gate post, once by ŠEFIK DELALIĆ.

1.18.3. LABOUR

1.18.3.1. The women cleaned the toilets, the camp compound section around the gate post, the windows, they whitewashed the room in which they were, etc. They did cleaning chores regularly and other work as required.

Proof: Witness 412/94-16 and 221/4-2.

1.18.4. MALTREATMENT

1.18.4.1. They were constantly humiliated, sworn at, and sometimes beaten. Here is what the witnesses say about it.

1.18.4.2. DELIĆ did not allow others to enter the women's quarters and their food was brought by the guards and left on the window. DELIĆ showered abuse at them every day, called them Chetniks and humiliated them in different ways.

Proof: Witness 221/4-2.

1.18.4.3. The woman witness 221/4-3 states that they were not beaten, but were exposed to mental torment. They would be told how Serb women aged between 12 and 18 were a "special treat", they had to listen to radio programmes broadcasting anti-Serb propaganda, they were sworn at, insulted and disparaged all the time.

Once the woman witness was told that her daughter was in the camp. "I was beside myself on account of all this. I was scared, weary, humiliated, and so was M. Out of fear the two of us only talked to each other in whispers for three months and a half. I thought that I would never be able to speak out aloud again. Once, in desperation, we wanted to commit suicide." They thought about inserting a hair pin into a plug and electrocuting themselves, but then M. pulled herself together and said: "If we have endured this far, we will stick it out to the end".

1.18.4.4. They swore at the women cursing their Chetnik mothers, insulted them and denigrated them in various ways. The woman witness 412/94-27 and others were beaten by sticks and kicked in the back, legs and other parts of the body. She was beaten the most by an elderly, graying man, of medium stature, whose name she does not know. She was also beaten by DELIĆ and "KRAVAR". MUCIĆ and DELIĆ wanted to take them bathing, but they refused.

1.18.4.5. The guards swore at the women, insulted and maltreated them every day. A guard wanted to take M. away, but Dj. would not let him and he hit her in the head with something.

Proof: Witness 412/94-27.

1.18.4.6. When the women from Zukići were in the camp, one night the guards called out insults at them and showered abuse at them. They wanted to take B. away for they "needed her for something" but the witness would not let them.

Proof: Witness 221/4-4.

1.18.4.7. The woman witness 412/94-16 describes the general atmosphere that prevailed in the small room in which they spent their days: "We would sit in that tiny room all day long and cry. Some would be taken out for interrogation, and what they did to them there I have no idea. One evening they took M. out. When she came back, she cursed her own life dejected because of what had happened to her. G. said that she had been raped before our arrival."

In the beginning the food was good, but later the meals were reduced so that all of them lost weight. When the witness came out she was skin and bones.

1.18.5. RAPES

1.18.5.1. When she was brought to the gate post room, in which there had not been any other women yet, the witness 221/4-3 was raped at night, around May 27-28, by three persons. They entered the room one by one, lit a candle, raped her and left. The first one undressed her by force, and the others came in before she managed to dress herself. They would only lower their trousers and underpants. One of them told her: "I will show you how a Turk screws" and "I will show you how a Turk fucks". One of the perpetrators was IVICA BURIĆ. She describes the other ones in detail, but does not know their names. The following day she had the opportunity to tell RALE MIŠUNOVIĆ, who was "the chief one in charge of their army" what had happened to her and he promised her that it would not happen again.

On or about May 28, 1992, four women were brought from Bradina: M., M., Dj. and D. The first evening the three younger ones were taken out one by one for so-called interrogations. This continued over the following 19 days, the period they were held in the camp. The witness and Dj. were not taken out during this period. The women would say that they had not been raped, but, by their behaviour and other reactions the witness concluded that they had been raped. One night DELIĆ barged inside, swore at M. and dragged her into the gate post room and raped her there. All the women heard it but M. later said that he had not managed to do it. DELIĆ often took the women out.

Once when she came back, D. cried and said how she had been forced to swallow sperm. The witness had contraceptive pills which she gave to the women. None conceived.

A day before these women were released, M. and Lj., an elderly woman, were brought from Idbar. The first night they took M. away. When she came back, M. was in tears and said that DELIĆ had raped her.

Four days afterwards, Lj. was released, so that the witness and M. remained alone till the end, except for one night around July 10, 1992, which the women from Zukići spent with them. There were five of them. The witness remembers the names of G., her daughter B, 13 years old, and of SOFIJA DJORDJIĆ, who was later killed. They first brought in three women and later also G. After a while they also brought B., 13 years old. They were all beaten up. They said that their husbands and sons had been brought with them - five men. They also said that they had cut off the ear of SOFIJA's husband S.Dj. - which the witness later saw for herself. When they were released, SOFIJA and another woman were killed in the village and R. was wounded. DELIĆ was the one who

brought B. in. Later PAVO MUCIĆ told the witness how DELIĆ had not managed to rape B., but the witness believes that he did.

DELIĆ called for M. all the time. They would take her away and he would rape her. He would also come to the gate post room, throw the witness out and rape M. The witness gained the impression that he had reserved her solely for himself. Some 15 days after the women from Zukići had left, the guard MAŠIĆ came for the witness and she said that she had an upset stomach. Shortly thereafter DELIĆ stormed in, swore at her and dragged her to a hangar some 300 metres away from the gate post. In front of the hangar there were several soldiers and a civilian, who pulled her into the hangar, and to a bed, ripped off her skirt and underwear and raped her. She remembers him well, and she saw him later in the camp also. She found out that his name was NURKO and that he repaired weapons. M. told her how DELIĆ had once raped her while she was bathing. The guard MAŠIĆ recounted how DELIĆ had repeatedly tried to talk him into raping the witness, but he, as he said, would not.

1.18.5.2. When on June 15, 1992, the woman witness 221/4-2 was brought to the camp, the guard MAŠIĆ took her to the administrative building on that same day, and into a ground floor office - probably the second door to the left from the corridor. It was an office 3 metres by 3 metres in size with a door opening to the corridor and a window across the door. It was furnished with a desk, three armchairs and a bed. Inside was DELIĆ in fatigues and boots. The witness noticed "lily" insignias, and in the holster of his belt he had a pistol, a knife and bombs. There was a rifle against the wall. He first talked to the witness. He asked her about her brothers, about other people, about the location of weapons, etc. He threatened her that unless she told the truth she would be transferred to the Croatian camp at Grude, where they would torture her and kill her. All of a sudden DELIĆ ordered her to take off her clothes. When she refused, he drew out the knife and put it to her throat and threatened to slit it unless she did so. As she kept refusing he slapped her twice and continued to threaten her. She was frightened and he made her take off her clothes. Then he ordered her to lie down on the floor, and stripped all of his clothes and was naked. He lay on top of her and had intercourse with her. "I was disgusted and scared so that now I cannot remember all the details, and I shudder at the very thought of this scene which I shall nevertheless remember for the rest of my life". Then DELIĆ dressed, called MAŠIĆ, and the latter took her back to the gate post. After this neither she nor G. were taken out. DELIĆ would often come and rape either one of them. He did this on the bed in the gate post room. He would not demand that they take off all their clothes, but only to bare the lower part of the body. As they protested, he threatened them and beat them until they succumbed. She does not remember the actual times, as there had been many instances of this.

One night KEMO, a guard from Fojnica, came in. He was drunk. Saying nothing, he grabbed the witness by the hair with one hand, put his other hand on her mouth, told her not to scream or else, and threw her with ease on the bed as he was much stronger. Then he took off her her sweat suit bottoms and underpants, took off his own trousers, lay on top of her and had intercourse with her. Then other guards came, which

G. had managed to summon, and pulled KEMO out. In order to prevent DELIĆ from coming to them, they would secure the door from inside with a cord, but he would enter through the window, forbid them to secure the door, and rape them again anyway. He was never drunk when he did it. He took G. to a hangar where she was raped.

1.18.5.3. Some women would be taken out at night. When they brought them back, the witness could see that they had been beaten. G. and M. would be taken out frequently, and, when they came back, they would say that they had been raped. M., who would also be taken out, had been beaten, but she never said that she had been raped.

Proof: Witness 412/94-27.

1.18.5.4. HAZIM DELIĆ boasted about how he had raped between 60 and 120 Serb women, and the witness 488/94-1 personally saw a mattress covered with a white sheet being put into his van before his embarking on night orgies. He offered M.K. to have intercourse with G. "KRAVAR", among others, took part in the commission of these criminal offences.

Proof: Witness 260/94, 100/94, 260/94 and 380/94.

1.18.6. INJURIES

1.18.6.1. Here is how the woman witness 221/4-2 describes the typical consequences of what she had been through: "Because of everything that I have been through, I have suffered a nervous breakdown so that I cannot sleep, I am am anxious, I have heart palpitations, and earlier I also had nightmares related to events at the camp."

1.19. I R C

1.19.1. When the representatives of the International Red Cross came to the camp for the first time, they stayed for two days - between August 12 and 14, 1992. Afterwards they came on another two occasions. The team comprised: MICHEL from Sion, a Swiss, blond, bespectacled; another person, whose name may have been MARK or NIKOLA; and two women - translators, the name of one was ALEKSANDRA NIKŠIĆ. When they entered the "tunnel No.9", one of the women fainted from the stench and the oppressive air. On the first day the inmates told what was happening, described individual killings, etc. The following day they kept silent, for they had been beaten up and forbidden to speak, and they only waved their heads. However, IRC representatives could plainly see what state they were in and what had happened to them. MICHEL measured the time allotted for their urination and he was appalled. When they took the temperature in the rooms, the reading in the hangar was 60 degrees Centigrade. They took their names and distributed identity cards the following day. After their visit, there were no more killings of inmates, and the witness 221/4-5 believes that after that their situation improved somewhat.

Proof: Witness 243/95-4, 488/94-1, 488/94-5, 488/94-6 , 274/95 and 260/94.

1.19.2. DELIĆ tried to hide the women, but did not succeed so that the ICR representatives registered them too and issued them identity cards on August 12. They told the ICR how they were being treated and what they had to go through. Ten days later the ICR visited them again and were surprised that nothing had changed.

Proof: Witness 221/4-2 and 221/4-3.

1.20. TELEVISION COVERAGE

1.20.1. A TV crew from an Arab country, at least that is what the inmates concluded on the basis of their language and appearance, visited the camp. They filmed in front of the entrance to tunnel "No.9". According to the witness 100/94, DELIĆ first appeared in front of the cameras and said: "A good Serb is only a dead Serb, and three meters under the ground at that". Then he would put an inmate in front of the cameras, stand behind him and order him what to say. This was done with ŽELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ from the village of Ovčari, who was later killed. DELIĆ ordered him to say that he had raped Muslim women. Since he would not comply, DELIĆ immediately pushed him back among the others. He demanded that the inmates say that they had raped Muslim women, set fire to Muslim houses, forced Muslims to rape their own daughters, etc.

They demanded that RAJKO ĐORĐIĆ say he was a Chetnik duke, that he had fired bullets and made others fire and charged him with the deaths of many Muslims around Bradina. Since RAJKO would not talk he was beaten in front of the cameras by DELIĆ, "ZENGA", and ESO MACIĆ - "MAKARON". They also forced NEĐO MILOŠEVIĆ and ŽELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ, who were later killed, to confess to crimes they had not committed.

M.B. said in front of the cameras that the Muslims had attacked Bradina, so he got a beating in front of the TV crew. G.D. had to say that he was a volunteer Chetnik, that he had destroyed Mostar, killed Muslim men, raped Muslim women, to admit to being a criminal and to say that he repented. G.R, M.S. and G.R. had to make similar statements. The inmates were also beaten by members of the TV crew, and all that was filmed.

After the filming DELIĆ kicked the inmates and hit them with nightsticks in the hangar. Then they had to clean the compound and finally they were forced to take off their clothes and "ZENGA" doused them with a strong jet of water from a fire hose.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5, 488/94-5, 488/94-1,260/94, 488/94-3, 147/95, 100/94 and 509/94-5.

1.20.2. The witness 221/94-3/1 describes how he was taken in front of the cameras: "..."FOČAK" led me out of "No.6" and started interrogating me in front of everyone, demanding that I tell him where my weapons were. I replied that I had none. Then "FOČAK" said that he would beat me every day and cut piece after piece of my flesh off until I told him. Then I said that I would not tell him if I had thousands of weapons. This made him mad and he forced me to do push-ups while the TV crew counted and filmed all that. He was beating me all the while. He tried to force me to say in front of the cameras that Chetniks had slaughtered Muslims, and I would not because it is not true. He also wanted me to say that I had thrown grenades on mosques and raped Muslim women, and I would not because I had not done that".

1.21. RELEASE

1.21.1. In connection with releases from the camp, the female witness 221/4-2 says that PAVO MUCIĆ released the women from the village of Bradina and took them to the village. They had to remain there. DŽAJIĆ called "DŽAJA" drove them. On their release the decisions were signed by PAVO MUCIĆ, GORAN LOKAS, the investigating judge and ŠEFIK DELALIĆ. It said in the decisions that they had been arrested because they were aggressors and had collaborated with the Chetniks. The place of their forced detention was also stated in the decisions.

Proof: Witness 412/94-27 and 412/94-22.

1.21.2. The female witness 221/4-3 was held hostage because they were searching for her husband and son "because they had already been marked for being killed". They were issued their decisions by PAVO MUCIĆ who then drove them home.

1.22. OTHER

1.22.1. During his forced stay in Konjic, after being released from the camp, the witness 292/3-95 was told by Dr. ZIJO RAMIĆ that the Command of the Muslim Army had decided that only 1% of the total number of arrested Serbs could be released from the camp, "and that all the others had to be imprisoned". (Probably a typing error. Perhaps the others had to be killed, eliminated or similar. This makes no sense, but attests to readiness to destroy the Serbs).

1.22.2. It seems that there was a rift between the Croats and the Muslims at the beginning of June 1992, because after that time no more Croats appeared in the camp, says a witness. (In fact ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ remained the commander. There were also some Croat guards but the camp seems to have been in the competence and under the command of Muslims).

At that time an Ustasha between 35 and 40 years of age, almost 2 meters tall, of athletic build, with black curly shoulder length hair was brought among the inmates. He

was dressed in black, with a black hat with a large letter "U"on his head. He also had two pistols, a knife, a nightstick and handcuffs on his belt. He promised medical aid to the inmates and also promised that they would all be exchanged for his brethren from Kupres. That however, did not come to pass, which supports views on a split between the Muslims and the Croats.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3/1.

1.22.3. Since the main arsenal was located in the camp, at the end of July 1992 the inmates unloaded weapons and ammunition, which had arrived by ship, for three days.The witness 283/94 states that ALIJA IZETBEGOVIĆ was in the camp at that time, but they did not see him. The witness does not reveal the source of this information.

1.22.4. On December 1, 1992, after the inmates were massively beaten, DELIĆ was arrested. OSMAN DEDIĆ and "ZENGA" were arrested the following day, because they had been strangling a Muslim by the nickname of HODŽA", who would not join the army.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6.

1.22.4.1. The witness 488/94-7 met HAZIM DELIĆ at the sports hall at Musala in Konjic, who was serving his sentence there, and who told the witness that he personally had killed no Serbs but knew who had. He stated that BURIĆ had pushed MILOŠEVIĆ called "Snajperista" from a parapet, that "ZENGA" had killed BOŠKO SAMOUKOVIĆ and GOTOVAC, and that ESO called "MUF" had killed MILORAD KULJANIN. As for himself he said that he had beaten inmates on the orders of the commander PAVO MUCIĆ and ZEJNIL DELALIĆ from Oštroc near Konjic, who was everyone's boss. He also saw "ZENGA" serving his sentence.

1.22.4.2. The camp at Čelebići is also mentioned in the statement of RICHARD BOUCHER in the USA State Department Report of January 26, 1993. The Report mentions only one case (item 14), stating:" a 44 year-old Serb civilian, who was in prison at Čelebići from May 30, 1992 witnessed when Muslim guards and the deputy camp commander HAZIM DELIĆ, member of the "Green Berets" (Bosnian- Muslim paramilitary formations) beat 15 or 16 Serbs to death".

1.22.5. The III Report of the USA Government of November 10,1992 also mentions the camp at Čelebići. It contains the statement of an inmate of this camp according to which the "prisoners" in the camp, mainly younger men, are beaten with the wooden handles of agricultural implements or metal sticks. He states that he witnessed 15 or 16 Serbs being so brutally beaten that they succumbed. The witness was able to identify the camp commander and the cruelest guards".

2. "THE HOSPITAL FOR CHETNIKS" AT THE "3.MART" ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN KONJIC

2.1. Somewhere around June 1, 1992, a Commission including Dr. RUSMIR HADŽIHUSEINOVIĆ, a specialist of urology, president of the Muslim commune of Konjic and Dr. AHMED JUSUFBEGOVIĆ examined the inmates at Čelebići. They separated those with the gravest injuries from tunnel "9" and transferred them, together with Dr. G.P., Dr. M.R. and the dentist Dr. Ž.M. to the "3.mart" elementary school in Konjic, to the "hospital for Chetniks" as they called it.

They were put into a classroom into which 12 beds had been brought. Between June 10 and 12 of the same year, the doctors and 10 injured men were returned to Čelebići. All of them were accommodated at the "dispensary" - a fire fighting storehouse, called "No.22". They lay on beds brought from the school.

Forty-six gravely injured Serb inmates passed through this "hospital". At times it held as many as 39 inmates so that several had to share the same bed or sleep on the floor.

They got almost no food. The doctors extended what aid they could. They immobilized broken bones with what they had at hand.

The guards did not beat them, but they did maltreat, curse and insult them. They would have to stand at attention for a whole hour, including the wounded. The "hospital" was visited by Muslim soldiers, civilians and girls from high school who, according to the witness 86/1-95, insulted them, the girls spat on them, they called them Chetniks and told them it served them right.

Proof: Witness 380/94, 86/1-95, 234/95-3 and 235/94.

2.2. The Serbs who were at this "hospital"

1. SLOBODAN BABIĆ was in a coma. He sustained a massive injury on the palate from a rifle butt, which penetrated the brain. He died after four days, in the presence of the witness 380/94.

Proof: Witness 236/94.

2. R.V. had both forearms broken and an injury of the spine.

Proof: Witness 380/94 and 236/94.

3. S.G. had an injured eye (which he lost) and a broken forearm, as consequences of beating.

Proof: Witness 380/94.

4. Dr. P.G., a doctor.

5. Dr. M.Ž., a dentist.

6. ŽELJKO KLIMENTA had broken ribs and an injury of the spine. He was later returned to Čelebići and shot there.

Proof: Witness 380/94 and 236/94.

7. B.K. whom the doctors told he was in a serious crisis, and that he had for a period of time succumbed to clinical death.

Proof: Witness 86/1-95.

8. I.M., seriously ill. He had previously suffered a brain stroke. He was transferred to Musala and later died.

Proof: Witness 380/94.

9. M.M. had a broken hip bone.

Proof: Witness 380/94.

10. Dr.R., a doctor.

The others have not been listed yet.

3. WAR CRIMINALS

(PERPETRATORS OF CRIMINAL ACTS)

3.1. The list of perpetrators of criminal acts in the camp and the description of the crimes they committed has been made, exclusively on the basis of the testimonies of inmates. The identification data are based on the criminal charges of the Center of Public Security of Trebinje from the cases of the Basic Court in Nevesinje, which has been indicated (KP Nevesinje). In cases of discrepancies between the data an attempt was made to establish the exact identity, if possible, or the discrepancy has been indicated.

3.2. The perpetrators of these criminal acts are Muslims and Croats, almost on the whole, from the territory of the commune of Konjic. A small number come from other areas. Previous criminal activity could not be established as there is no access to appropriate records. Most of them, in all likelihood did not previously have police records. Among the perpetrators the cruelest were "inveterate" Muslim nationalists.

3.3. They are of different ages (from young men under 20 years of age to middle aged people), of different educational qualifications and social backgrounds. They include doctors and other highly educated professionals, and women.

3.4. The perpetrators of criminal acts were the neighbours of their victims. Most of them knew each other from before, and in a number of cases they had had very good relationships, as neighbours or colleagues at work.

3.5. Data on the witnesses (under Committee numbers) proving the described acts are given in the text or at the end.

3.6. Only those criminal acts committed in the camp are described here. This was the main "field of operations" of most of the perpetrators, but there are those who committed grave crimes elsewhere, even so grave as to render the ones committed in the camp almost insignificant in comparison.

Thus ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ led the Croat attack on Bradina, after which a large number of people were killed and houses plundered and set to fire, and REDŽO BALIĆ, according to the collected data, killed some 50 Serbs.

3.7. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PERPETRATORS:

1. ADIS ALIKADIĆ, called "BATO", of father Himza, about 23 years of age, low dark-haired. He beat inmates. During interrogation he hit the witness 688/94-7 with beer bottles on the head, breaking them. In that way he broke 20 bottles.

Proof: Witness 445/95-22 and 488/94-1.

2. "AMERIKA" a guard with that nickname. He beat the inmates.

Proof: Witness 454/95-19.

3. ALIJA BALIĆ, from Bale, Konjic. He told DELIĆ to hit the witness, who had been his neighbour.

Proof: Witness 488/94-5.

4. REDŽO BALIĆ, son of Aida, born in 1955 in Bale, Konjic. On July 12, 1992 he arrested the witness and others from the village and brought them to Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 221/4-4 and KP Nevesinje.

5. BARALIJA, a guard. A Muslim from Nevesinje. He was fair.

Proof: Witness: 221/4-2, 100/94,221/4-3 and 454/95-19.

6. "BJELOPOLJAC", a guard from Nevesinje. He helped the inmates.

Proof: Witness 454/95-19.

7. BOŠNJAK, formerly a policeman in Konjic. The witness knew him well. He came with HOS members and beat up the witness for having allegedly stopped a convoy carrying ammunition. He was not on the camp staff. This is interesting as a widespread phenomenon.

Proof: Witness 488/94-7.

8. N.BUKVIĆ, one or more of them from IDBAR. He killed SIMO JOVANOVIĆ.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3/1.

9.IVICA BURIĆ from Turija, driver of ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ. Killed MILOŠEVIĆ and raped the witness 221/4-3 together with two unidentified persons. According to the witness 454/95-19, he was fair.

Proof: Witness 147/95 and 488/94-7.

10. N. VEKIĆ used to come dressed in a military uniform. He introduced himself as an inspector of the Muslim army sent personally by ALIJA IZETBEGOVIĆ. He used to say that the Serbs were to blame for everything in Bosnia and that they would not leave the camp alive.

Proof: Witness 100/94.

11. GAGULA, a Muslim from Konjic.

Proof: Witness 100/94 and 440/94-1.

12. A GROUP of GUARDS from Idbar.Notorious for beating up people. In that way they killed SIMO JOVANOVIĆ.

Proof: Witness 445/95-22.

13. JASMIN GUSKA, son of Ibrahim, born in 1955 in Konjic, which is his place of residence. Holds a diploma of veterinary medicine, head of the Public Security Service of Konjic. He was present when the inmates arrived at the camp and when the prisoners were maltreated at Mt. Igman. He was present and screamed with joy when the witness 260/94 and his cousin were being beaten. He knew the witness from before. He maltreated the witness 380/94, a doctor, by forcing him to stand at attention in front of a wall for hours on end. On one occasion he broke his glasses.

Proof: Witness 412/94-23 and KP Nevesinje.

14. OSMAN DEDIĆ, OSMO, a guard, previously a football player on the "Igman" team. He beat the witnesses: 488/94-7 and 488/94-4. He killed ŽELJKO KLIMENT. He beat inmates in mass beatings. He shut them up in manholes. With "FOČAK" he "slit the throat" of witness 221/4-5. He was arrested by his side on December 2, 1992.

Proof: Witness 100/94, 488/94-1, 488/94-5, 243/95-8, 488/94-6 and 221/94-3.

15. DEDIĆ. According to the witness 454/95-19, this is "FOČAK'S" surname. Since he is from Rudo, maybe he mistakes him for the previous one or FERID or FADIL, for this person bears the same nickname.

16. ZEJNIL DELALIĆ, of father Zajko, born in 1947 in Ostrošac, Konjic, residence in Konjic. Since he was the coordinator of TD units in Konjic, he was superior to the camp commanders. He beat the inmates. HAZIM DELIĆ told the witness 488/94-7 how DELALIĆ had ordered him to beat the inmates. Guards told the witness 221/94-3 how he had ordered them to beat people.

Proof: Witness 65/1-95, 292/3-95, 630/1-94 and KP Nevesinje.

17. ŠEFIK DELALIĆ interrogated the female witness 412/94-16 and signed the decision of the female witness 412/94-27 when she was released from prison.

18. HAZIM DELIĆ, of father Ibro, born in 1960 in Orahovica, commune of Konjic, where he lives. He is a big man, weighing about 120 kgs. He was the deputy camp commander

at Čelebići from the end of June or the beginning of July 1992. He replaced ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ at the post of commander when the former ran away.

He previously worked at "ŠIP" and from 1982 in a garage on the maintenance of vehicles. He is a locksmith by profession. He is married. His wife's names is VIDA and he has a son called ADEM who could be about five (in mid-1994). His father was a well-known artisan - carpenter. Both he and his father were among the first SDA activists in Konjic, and were always greater Muslims. They had a shop in which they sold cassettes with Muslim songs, prayers etc. The also stocked the Koran and other articles of a religious and nationalistic character. He was the first in Konjic to wear a green beret with a star and crescent. According to the witness 283/94 he attended training in Turkey. It is known that he was sane and that he committed all the crimes out of hatred and is accountable for all the killings. He personally killed or took part in the killing of : SLAVKO ŠUŠIĆ, ŽELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ, ŠĆEPO GOTOVAC, ŽELJKO KLIMENT, MILORAD KULJANIN AND BOŠKO SAMOUKOVIĆ. According to the witness 260/94 all the killings in the camp were committed on his orders.

He organized the beatings of and personally beat up inmates in mass beatings: when the group from Bradina came to the camp on May 27,1992; the beating up of the group from Ljuta on May 31, 1992 and of others; the beatings on St.Peter's Day - out of revenge, when 9 Muslims were killed; on August 12, 1992 when the ICR was at the camp; when he discovered that the inmates had made cards and that they were playing cards he barged into the hangar on a number of occasions with several guards and beat all the inmates; and the last beating which took place on December 1, 1992, before the last group was transferred to the sports hall at Musala.

He chased the inmates through the hangar in a "Fiat 600", singled out individuals and then took them out and beat them. He ordered OSMAN DEDIĆ and other guards to beat the inmates. Whenever he came to the hanger he beat them, and took out individuals or several inmates and beat them up alone or with others. He would beat them with baseball bats, kick them with his feet, hit them with spade handles until they broke and with other objects. In front of TV cameras he beat inmates forcing them to confess to crimes they had not committed. This he did to ŽELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ among others. He forced inmates to urinate on command and beat them then. This he did in front of ICR representatives too on August 12, 1992, while they measured the time and saw that it lasted a very short while. He kept groups of inmates in manholes. He made inmates drunk and forced them to "drive" a car. Before the arrival of the ICR he forced all the inmates to shave with one blade without water and soap, although they had not shaved to that time at all. He kept them tightly handcuffed in the sun for hours. He exposed them to electric shocks with an implement for herding cattle. He committed false executions. He forced individuals to "graze" grass and swallow it. He shot at the hangar from a rifle. He made all sorts of threats, threatened with the HOS etc. He forced the inmates to say Muslim prayers. He interrogated the female witness 412/94-16. He went home and brought her some medicine. He tried to hide the female inmates from the ICR. He did not allow the inmates to see a doctor. He assigned them places in the hangar,

telling them where and how who was to sit. He forced the witness 221/94-3/1 to drink urine on a number of occasions and to graze grass controlling whether he had swallowed it. On one occasion he beat the witness with shovels and broke the handles of two. He made the witness get drunk on brandy and make believe he was driving a car. The witness was beaten then. He forced the witness 412/94-15 to graze grass and he put a gas mask on his face. In particular he beat and tortured M.V., made him drunk and forced him to pretend he was driving a car, to go around naked and imitate singing on a national folk instrument, etc. He tortured S.N., RAJKO ĐORĐIĆ, K.(J) M., a JNA volunteer, he beat Đ.M. when he saw him taking the fourth spoonful of food, etc.

He also beat the witnesses inmates: 488/94-7, once personally breaking two of his ribs; the husband and son of the witness 412/94-27, 147/95; 412/94-23; 488/94-1; 488/94-4; 488/94-6; 488/94-5, breaking his ribs on the request of his Muslim neighbours, etc.

He raped M. and G. on a number of occasions, and other women also. He took them to bathe and showed them naked to others etc. He boasted in front of the inmates that he had raped a large number of women - 60-120 Serb women. When he went to rape Serb women outside the camp they would put a mattress and blankets into his van. He was arrested by his side on December 1,1992.

For a time during 1993 he served his sentence at Musala in Konjic, where there were also Serb inmates. He had contacts with them and told some of them on whose orders he had worked and who had committed various criminal acts.

Proof: Witness 65/1-95, 100/94, 221/4-2,221/4-5, 221/4-6, 221/4- 7, 221/94-1, 234/95-12, 236/94, 243/95-12, 243/95-4, 243/95-7, 243/95-8, 260/94, 380/94, 440/94-1, 488/94-2, 86/1-95, 221/4-3, 148/95, 283/94, 454/95-19, 509/94 and KP Nevesinje.

19. DELIĆ from Modrića, a guard.

Proof: Witness 488/94-1 and 488/94-4.

20. DINKO ZEBIĆ, HVO commander in Konjic, formerly a JNA officer. He was present when the group from Ljuta was brought and beaten up.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6.

21. MLADEN ZOVKO, called "KUVAR" or "KUHAR". He interrogated the witnesses: 221/4-5, 488/94-6.

22. ALIJA IZETBEGOVIĆ, president of the B&H Presidency, of father Mustafa and mother Hiba nee Ćabija, born in 1925 in Bosanski Šamac. He was at the camp of Čelebići at the end of July 1992, when a large quantity arrived of weapons and other materiel which the inmates unloaded. This would mean that he knew of the existence of this camp and of what was going on in it. He visited the camp in September 1992 again.

This is supported by the statement of the perpetrator VEKIĆ (10) who, when arriving at the camp, said he had been sent personally by ALIJA IZETBEGOVIĆ, as well as that the Serbs were to blame for everything and that no one would leave the camp alive.

Proof: Witness 488/94-5, 100/94 and 85/95.

23. ISMETA N. from Čelebići, about 28 years old, a blonde, typed the reports when witnesses were interrogated after arriving on May 31, 1992.

Proof: Witness 488/94-5.

24. JAPALAK, he was a policeman in the Hadžići department of the interior. He ordered the inmates who had come on May 27,1992 to drink urine. He was looking for a father and son by the surname of TRAVAR to beat them.

Proof: Witness 260/94.

25. JAHIĆ, interrogated the female witness 412/94-16.

26. EDO JELEŠKOVIĆ, called "MUF" who worked at the "Igman" plant. Born in Konjic. About 40 years of age. Beat the inmates and was cruel to them. While serving his sentence at Musala DELIĆ told the witness 488/94-7 that Jelešković had killed MILORAD KULJANIN. This story circulated among other inmates too. He killed ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ.

Proof: Witness 243/95-8, 488/94-1, 260/94,221/4-7 and 148/95.

27. AHMED JUSUFBEGOVIĆ, a doctor of internal medicine. He was on the Commission and decided which of the beaten up Serbs would go to the "hospital for Chetniks".

Proof: Witness 234/95-3.

28.KEMO, KEMAL, "CRNI", a guard. His name is KEMO. He is from Foča or from Modriča, Fojnica or Konjic. He is about 25 years old, 175- 180 cm.tall. He is strong and robust, with black curly hair. On December 1, 1992 he beat the witness 221/4-5 in a mass beating. On two occasions he beat the witness 488/94-7, and took part in the beating when the ICR was visiting. He raped the witness 221/4-2. He beat a witness and took part in the killing of BOŠKO SAMOUKOVIĆ, PERO MRKAJIĆ and ŠĆEPO GOTOVAC.

Proof: Witness 147/95, 488/94-1, 274/94-3, 243/95-4, 100/94, 688/94-7, 260/94, 243/95-7 and 283/94.

NOTE: There are two men by the name of KEMO: one is MUDERIZOVIĆ and the other is MRNDŽIĆ. On the basis of the testimonies of the inmates it was not possible for the

time being to distinguish exactly what each of them did in a number of cases presented here, so they are described in this way. See these surnames also.

29. JERKO KOSTIĆ, investigative judge. Earlier he worked for the State Security Service. Interrogated witnesses with STENEK. He was fair.

Proof: Witness 488/94-1 and 488/94-6.

30. N.KURTOVIĆ. With "MUF" and PERVA led Ž.R. away and forced him to intercourse with an insane Serb woman.

Proof: Witness 221/4-7.

NOTE: There are a number of people with the surname of KURTOVIĆ. Only this one is mentioned in the camp, so that for the time being it has not been precisely established which one of them is in question.

31. ESAD LANDŽO, ESO called "ZENGA", (sometimes ZIJA) son of Nurko (Suljo is also mentioned as his father), born in 1970 (1972 is also mentioned) in Čelebići, Konjic (there are other wrong names given in connexion with him, but the nickname is always the same and it is certain that he is in question). Of small stature, short. He has a characteristic voice by which they recognized him by night even when they could not see him and thus knew what he was doing. He trained "full contact".

He was a guard at Čelebići camp. Previously he worked in the cafe of ŽELJKO KLIMENT. He killed the following people, alone or with others: ŠĆEPAN MRKAJIĆ, ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ, ŠĆEPO GOTOVAC, SIMO JOVANOVIĆ, MILORAD KULJANIN, NEDJO MILOŠEVIĆ, PERO MRKAJIĆ and BOŠKO SAMOUKOVIĆ. While serving his sentence at MUsala, HAZIM DELIĆ told the witness 488/94-7 that "ZENGA" had killed BOŠKO SAMOUKOVIĆ and ŠĆEPO GOTOVAC. He figured prominently in the beatings and beat up the inmates cruelly.

He applied a large number of different ways of torture and took part in the mass beatings when the Serbs were brought to the camp, while running the gauntlet, when ICR representatives visited the camp, on St. Peter's day on July 12, 1992 - when the inmates were beaten out of revenge for the death of 9 Muslim soldiers, when an Arab TV crew came to visit - when he doused the inmates with water from a hose. With DELIĆ he beat inmates when they were urinating. He took part in shutting people into manholes, etc.

Among the daily torture of Serb inmates there are special forms of maltreatment and specific examples. He beat the husband and son of the witness 412/94-27, while she had to watch. He jumped on a crate of ammunition which was on her husband's chest. Twice he beat up the witness 260/94. He beat ŽELJKO MILOŠEVIĆ who was later killed. He beat up the witnesses 86/1-95, 688/94-7, 213/95-4. He cut off DJORDJIĆ's ear. He beat

and tortured the witness 221/94- 3/1 most of all and in different ways. He burned some inmates with a white hot knife on their hands and tongues. He beat up the witness 243/95-8. He burned him with a white hot pair of tweezers and pierced his eardrum. He beat the witness 412/94-15 and forced him to graze grass, poured petrol over him and lit it, put a gas mask on his face. He put a gas mask on the face of the witness 488/94-1 and others, shut the apertures and suffocated them in that way. He took out the witness 221/4-6 twice during one day and beat him up. On that occasion he forced him to graze grass. He would tie a slowly burning fuse around the waist of inmates around their genitals and push the end up their anus and then set fire to it. They moaned with pain, and were left with lasting scars. In this way he tortured M.V, SLAVKO ŠUŠIĆ, who was later killed, and others. He poured petrol and set fire to the lower legs of B.D. and others. He poured gunpowder on and set fire to the anus of the witness 234/95-12. He forced the brothers Va. and Ve. to mutual oral sex. He drove nails under the fingernails of SLAVKO ŠUŠIĆ and forcibly extended his tongue. He forced the brothers M. and other close relatives to slap each other's faces. He intimidated the inmates by staging the execution of DJ. M. and others. He shot at the inmates with a cartridge from which the shell had been taken out. He forced them to do push-ups all the while kicking them with his booted feet. He forced M.V. and others to drink their own urine, to "graze" grass, making sure that they swallowed it. Some had to eat sheep droppings, and he set a dog on the inmates frightening them in that way. He beat the inmates with a baseball bat, he kicked them with his booted feet, with wooden poles, with his hands and other objects. He beat them all over the body, especially on their back, in the area of the kidneys, the chest and on their genitals, but never on their heads. He was arrested by his side on December 2, 1992. He was relieved before July 22, 1992, because he had beaten up and killed many. His later whereabouts are not known. At one time, during 1993 he was serving his sentence at Musala in Konjic.

Proof: Witness 147/95, 65/1-95, 100/94, 221/4-7, 243/95-12, 243/95-7, 380/94, 412/94-23, 445/95-22, 488/94-4, 488/94-5, 488/94-6, 488/94-7, 148/95, 221/94-1, 283/94, 454/95-19, 509/94-5 and KP Nevesinje.

32. REDŽO LAP, of father Ramo, born around 1972 in Čelebići, Konjic. He owned an enterprise for the purchase of secondary raw materials. He was a member of the Muslim army, guard at Čelebići camp.

Proof: Witness 688/94-7 and KP Nevesinje.

33. ESAD LAPO, about 50 years old, a guard. He did not beat the inmates.

Proof: Witness 283/94.

34. DŽEMO LERIĆ from Nevesinje, a guard. He did not beat the inmates.

Proof: Witness 283/94.

35. GORAN LOKAS interrogated the women. He signed the decisions on their release.

Proof: Witness 412/94-27.

36. SALKO LJEVO from Zukići. On July 12, 1992 he arrested the witness and others from her village and took them with the others to Čelebići.

Proof: Witness 221/4-4.

37. ESAD MACIĆ, ESO, called "MAKARON", born in 1960 in Konjic, where he lives. Member of the Muslim army, commander of the guard at the camp in Čelebići. Previously he was a criminal. He led MILORAD KULJANIN out of the hangar and shot him from a rifle. He beat the inmates on the first day they were brought to the camp. He took part in the mass beatings when the Arab TV crew was visiting, on St. Peter's day, etc. He beat up the inmates on other occasions also. He shut them up in manholes. He beat the witness 65/1-95 and others.

Proof: Witness: 221/4-5, 260/94, 221/94-3, 274/95, 100/94, 688/94-7, 221/94-3/1, 488/94-7, 488/94-1, 243/95-8, 488/94-5, 454/95-19, 283/94 and KP Nevesinje.

38. MIRSAD MACIĆ, about 28 years old, from Konjic. He had a beard. He is the brother of ESAD MACIĆ (See SEAD MACIĆ "MACA").

Proof: Witness 274/95.

39. SEAD MACIĆ, called "MACA" (some think his name is MIRALEM, it is certain that he is the brother of ESAD called "MAKARON" but also MIRSAD, who wore a beard but has no nickname is also mentioned as his brother; it is therefore not certain whether he is the third brother, or whether the wrong name is used, since no acts of his according to which it would be possible to establish his identity are mentioned), born around 1965 in the village of Grušča, Konjic. Member of the Muslim Department of the Interior in SM Konjic. Killed PERO MRKAJIĆ. Accomplice in the killing of MILORAD KULJANIN. He beat inmates and shut them in manholes. He killed people in various villages and in Konjic, which is described elsewhere.

Proof: Witness 100/94, 440/94-1, 243/95-7, 243/95-4, 221/4-5 and KP NEvesinje.

40. MIRSAD MAKSUMIĆ was the camp commander after ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ. With others he killed professor GOLUBOVIĆ, his wife and two children in Konjic, which is described separately.

Proof: Witness 65/1-95.

41. N. MASLEŠA. A young man who was present when witnesses were interrogated.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6.

42. VAHID MAŠIĆ, from Konjic. A guard who received packages for the inmates. However, the inmates did not get the entire contents because the guards took part of them for themselves. He beat the inmates.

Proof: Witness 65/1-95, 221/4-2, 440/94-1 and KP Nevesinje.

43. RASIM MIŠUNOVIĆ, RALE (according to the witness 454/95-19 MIRALEM), about 40 years of age. Previously he was a driver. He is from Konjic. He was number one for their army. Witness 221/4-3 complained to him that she had been raped, and he promised that that would not happen again, but the raping continued. For two days he was the camp commander, in the beginning, from May 13, 1992. Then he was promoted, being, according to the words of the mentioned witness, number one. He was transferred to the Department of the Interior of Konjic, and ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ was appointed camp commander.

Proof: Witness 148/95.

44. KEMAL MRNDŽIĆ, called "KEMO", from Konjic. Later he was camp commander at Musala. He killed SLAVKO ŠUŠIĆ. He beat up inmates, and also the witness 221/4-5 in a mass beating on December 1, 1992. He beat witness 488/94-4.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6, 488/94-1 and 148/95.

45. KEMAL MUDERIZOVIĆ, a guard, from Konjic, born around 1970. He killed SLAVKO ŠUŠIĆ.He beat the inmates regularly. He also beat the witnesses: 488/94-5, 65/1-95 and 488/94-4.

Proof: Witness 483/94-6.

46. MUSTAFIĆ, a guard from Konjic. He helped the inmates.

Proof: Witness 454/95-19.

47. ESAD MUHIBIĆ, who was later commander of the camp at Musala.

Proof: Witness 488/94-1.

48. ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ, called "PAVO". A Croat, father Janko, mother Jela. Born in 1956 in Spiljan, from Spiljan, commune of Konjic. He was a weight lifter. He worked in Konjic at the UNIS factory "Igman". Spent some time in Austria, working in Vienna. He is married to ALISA, a Muslim, whose father is a butcher. They have one child. He brought her to the camp. He and DELALIĆ were in charge of everything that happened in Konjic and in the surrounding villages. He was the commander of the camps at Čelebići and Musala. He did not beat personally. He rarely appeared among the inmates. He did not come by night. His office was beside the entrance gate. He knew about everything that was happening in the camp. He knew that DELIĆ raped women. He is the most responsible for everything that happened in these two camps, and for all the killed and perished. He was willing to do Serbs "favours" for money. He was commander until November 1992. He released Z.S. and M. Ž. Together with ZEJNIL DELALIĆ he ran away from the Muslims to Vienna on December 1, 1992.

Somewhere around June 1, 1992 he kicked the witness 221/94-3 in front of witnesses, since he would not provoke him and make him turn against RAJKO DJORDJIĆ. He ordered DELIĆ and others to beat up and torture inmates, as DELIĆ told the witness 488/94-7, when serving his sentence at Musala. He filmed with a camera when he and DELIĆ made M.V. drunk and forced him to imitate a car. He was present when the group from Ljuta was brought and beaten. When taking them out of manholes he told the witness 488/94-6 of the death of 13 Serbs at the camp at Musala. On the same occasion he picked out 6 Serbs which were to be executed. Among them was RAJKO DJORDJIĆ, but that did not happen due to circumstances. On a number of occasions he visited the dispensary and saw beaten up people, but did nothing.

He told one witness that he was in camp only because he was a Serb. He interrogated women and insulted them . He put up the women from Zukići in the reception room for the night. He released and drove home the female witness 221/4-4. He released and drove home other women from Zukići on July 13, 1992. He released the witness 234/95-12 because they knew each other from before.

Proof: Witness: 221/4-7, 412/94-27, 147/95, 236/94, 260/94, 65/1-95, 221/4-2, 412/94-16, 488/94-5, 221/4-5, 221/4-2, 221/4-6, 100/94, 283/94, 509/94-5 and 454/95-19.

49. SALKO MUŠIĆ, involved in the disappearance and probable killing of BRANKO BABIĆ.

Proof: Witness 412/94-15.

50. MUŠIĆ ŠABO, involved in the disappearance and probable killing of BRANKO BABIĆ.

Proof: Witness 412/94-15.

51. NERMIN, called "CRNI" (according to the witness 283/94 from Modriča), from Gradačac, dark haired, well-fed, a football player from Brčko. He beat the witness 65/1-95 and other inmates.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6 and 488/94-4.

52. HAMO NIKŠIĆ, on July 12, 1992 arrested the witness and others and brought them to Čelebići. He drove the car.

Proof: Witness 221/4-4.

53. ŠEFIK NIKŠIĆ, ŠEFKO, of father Alija, born in 1945 in Konjic. A worker by profession. Deputy commander of SM in Konjic. he interrogated the inmates.

Proof: Witness 488/94-4, 488/94-5 and KP Nevesinje.

54. Name unknown. It was customary for people from outside to come and beat the inmates.

Proof: Witness 380/94.

55. Name unknown. About 40 years old, of dwarf stature with a large head. Worked in "Igman" in Konjic. From the village of Džepi. He beat the inmates captured near Ljuta with a metal bar, and hit the witness 221/4-5 on the head, rendering him unconscious.

56. Name unknown. Between 35 and 40 years old. Almost 2 m. tall, of athletic build, shoulder length black hair, naturally curly. Wore black clothes, a black hat on his head with a large letter "U" on it, a black scarf around his neck, two pistols, a knife, a nightstick and handcuffs at his belt. Made a round of the inmates with MUCIĆ. He promised medical aid and promised that all of them would be exchanged for his brethren from Kupres. After that Croats did not appear, as there seems to have occurred a rift between them and the Muslims.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3.

57. Name unknown. Together with another man killed MIROSLAV VUJIĆIĆ. About 25 years old, of medium height, obese, hair a bit longer than that of the other perpetrator, but similarly dressed. Later the witness learned from K.M. and Z.V. that his name could be ČUBELA.

Proof: Witness 236/94.

58. Name unknown. Together with another man killed MIROSLAV VUJIČIĆ. Between 23 and 25 years old, of medium height, short hair cut in the HOS style. Wore a waistcoat, black trousers and a black band around his head. He beat the witness with iron pipes.

Proof: Witness 236/94.

59. Name unknown, elderly, greying hair, medium height. He beat women.

Proof: Witness 412/94-27.

60. NURKO, born in 1952, of medium height, greying hair, well- built, regular features of the face. Repaired weapons in the camp. He raped the witness.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3.

61. SAFET NUHIĆ, a guard.

Proof: Witness 221/4-2.

62. NUTA, dark, tall, about 35 years old. Interrogated the witness on the first day.

Proof: Witness 488/94-4.

63. ALMIR PADALOVIć, called "LALA" from Butrović polje, commune of Konjic. Tall, about 20 years old. Has no front teeth. A Muslim guard. He lived in Konjic. He shot ŽELJKO KLIMENT from a rifle. He beat inmates.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3, 236/94, 243/95-4, 100/94, 243/95-8, 147/95, 283/94, 454/95-19 and KP Nevesinje.

64 N. PAJAZIT, a guard. He beat the inmates on May 30, 1992, when the group from Tarčin arrived.

Proof: Witness 283/94.

65. MITHAD PIRKIĆ, MITKE, called "PIRKE", an electrician from Konjic. Worked in "Igram". Commander of the Muslim 43rd mountain brigade and commander of the notorious unit "Akrepi". They killed Serbs in Bradina and set it to fire. They did the same in Blace and Zaborani. He arrested the witness 221/4-2 and others and brought them to the camp.

66. SMAJO PREVLJAK. Worked in the Department of the Interior of Konjic. Investigative judge in the camp. Maltreated the inmates. The witness 283/94 says that his nickname was "KRAVAR". He is surely wrong because that is the nickname of a guard.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3.

67. RAMBO, a guard.

Proof: Witness 260/94.

68. ŠERIF RAMIĆ, "ŠEKI", from Bijela, born in 1955 or 1956. A guard. First he beat the witness with a plank, and then DELIĆ with shovels. He shut inmates into manholes.

Proof: Witness: 221/4-5 and 221/94-3.

69. N. RAMIĆ, a junior officer of the former JNA. He was present when the witness 488/94-6 was being interrogated.

70. SEJO N., deputy of HAZIM DELIĆ. With DELIĆ and "ZENGA" he took out the witness 65/1-95 and beat him.

Proof: Witness 488/94-4.

71. EMIN SPILJAK from Šunj. Neighbour of the witness 488/94-5. Told DELIĆ to hit the witness.

72. MIROSLAV STENEK, MIRO. Worked for the Department of the Interior in Konjic. Investigative judge in the camp. Threatened the witness 221/4-5 that their karate experts would break his bones. He maltreated other inmates as well and interrogated women also.

Proof: Witness 221/4-7, 488/94-6, 412/94-27, 243/95-6, 488/94-5 and 243/95-12.

73. MIRSAD SUBAŠIĆ, MIRSO, interrogated women.

Proof: Witness 412/94-16, 412/94-27 and 148/95.

74. N. SUBAŠIĆ, one or more from Idbar. Killed SIMO JOVANOVIĆ.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3/1.

75. ZAJKO TANDJIĆ, guard. Beat the inmates.

Proof: Witness 488/94-6.

76. SALIK TELETOVIĆ (according to KP Nevesinje there are two persons with this name and surname: one of father Hamid, born in 1954 in Drecelj, and the other of father Omer, born in 1950 in Brecelj. He was a member of the Muslim Department of the Interior. This is surely one and the same person, but the data are different).

Proof: Witness 440/94-1.

77. N. TURAK, guard, about 22 years old. Has a large black mole on his right cheek.

Proof: Witness 274/95.

78. RAMIZ ĆIBO, beat the inmates when the group on May 27,1992 arrived. He previously worked in the same enterprise as one of the witnesses. He was a member of the Muslim police.

Proof: Witness 243/95-6 and 344/95-1.

79. ADEM ĆOSIĆ, son of Meho, born in 1970 in Idbar, Konjic, where he lives. Guard. Took part in the mass beating when the ICR was visiting. Wanted to slit the throat of ŠĆEPO GOTOVAC just before the named was killed. Beat the prisoners. Was present when the female witness 221/4-3 was raped.

Proof: Witness 412/94-15 and KP Nevesinje.

80. N. ĆOSIĆ, one or more from Idbar. Killed SIMO JOVANOVIĆ.

Proof: Witness 221/94-3/1.

81. FERID or FADIL from Foča, called "FOČAK". The witness 454/95- 19 says that his surnames is DEDIĆ and that he comes from Rudo. Member of the Department of the Interior of Sarajevo. He was an investigative judge and beat up the inmates. He beat RAJKO DJORDJIĆ and DJ. D. the most. According to a witness he would have killed them all if he had not gone soon. He also beat inmates during the mass beating in the presence of ICR representatives. He took part in the mass beating on December 1, 1992. He beat the following witnesses: 147/95, twice with DELIĆ, 221/94-3/1, 221/4- 5. He interrogated the witness 488/94-5.

Proof: Witness 260/94, 412/94-15, 292/3-95, 488/94-7 and 509/94- 5.

82. "FOČAK", see FERID or FADIL from Foča.

83. MUSTAFA HALILHODŽIĆ from Zukići. Used to be a policeman. He was the schoolmate of the witness 221/4-5, whom he interrogated with STENEK. He gave STENEK the witness's documents, which were in the latter's house, and the witness connects that with the burning of his and his father's house.

84. RUSMIR HADŽIHUSEINOVIĆ, a doctor, specialist of urology, President of the Assembly of Konjic, present at the arrival and maltreatment of prisoners at Mt.Igman near Ljuta. He decided which injured inmates would be put in the "hospital for Chetniks".

Proof: Witness 234/95-3 and 412/94-23.

85. SALKO HEBIBOVIĆ lived in Germany with his parents, but came back before the war. He is probably still there. A guard, between 18 and 19 years old, short, fair hair. He beat the witness 243/95-4. He killed ŠĆEPO GOTOVAC. He extorted money from the inmates and took away their gold and other valuables.

Proof: Witness 147/95, 274/95, 688/94-7, 260/94 and 283/94.

86. MITHAD CEROVAC, neighbour of the witness 488/94-6. He was present when the group from Ljuta was brought and beaten up. He was fair to the witness. Later he helped him get medical aid and gave him food.

87. ŠEFIK ČAMAGA, member of the Muslim police. Used to work with the witness 243/95-6 in the same enterprise. He beat the group which arrived at the camp on May 27, 1992. Member of the Muslim police.

88. ZAJKO ČAMDŽIĆ, from Modriča, born around 1965. Fair, almost yellow hair, of athletic build, short. He beat the witness 488/94- 5. He hit him in the ribs with a rifle barrel inflicting serious injuries. He also beat the witness 488/94-4. When they caught them playing cards he beat the inmates, especially V.M. He is one of those who beat up the witness 221/4-5 when they were taken out of "No.22".

Proof: Witness 221/94-3, 274/95 and 283/94.

89. ČUBELA, see name unknown, No. 53.

90. N. DŽAJIĆ, "DŽAJA", from the village of Džajići, a driver. He drove PAVO MUCIĆ and HAZIM DELIĆ. Used to work for "Vodoprivreda" (Water Resources Management Enterprise) Konjic. He beat the inmates on their arrival at the camp. The witness 283/94 says that he comes from Spiljani and links him to the killing of ŽELJKO ĆEĆEZ.

Proof: Witness: 488/94-7 and 221/4-3.

91. SADIK DŽUMHUR, neighbour of the witness 488/94-6. He was present when the group from Ljuta was brought and beaten.

92. Name unknown, a Shqipetar, accomplice in the killing of PERO MRKAJIĆ. There is a guard with the nickname "ŠOK", a Shqipetar by nationality, but this is not the same person.

Proof: Witness 243/95-4, 260/94 .

93. "ŠOK", a nickname, Shqipetar by nationality, a guard. He was in the JNA. After it withdrew he joined the Muslim army and took part in beatings. He beat the inmates when the ICR was visiting, during the mass beating. A guard of Shqipetar nationality is mentioned, but that is not the same person.

Proof: Witness 488/94-1, 283/94, 488/94-7 and 380/94.

94. ENID ŠPAGO, called "KRAVAR", of father Hamdija, born in 1965 in Konjic, lives in Konjic. Member of the notorious unit "Akrepi". Shut inmates into manholes. Took part in beatings and beat the witness 221/4-7. Raped the aunt of the witness G.(as the witness believes) while she was in the camp at Čelebići and in the sports hall at Musala in Konjic. When they were taken out of the manholes, he poured water over the witness 440/94-1 to bring him to and cursed him. He beat and maltreated the women in the camp. He took part in the killing of MILORAD KULJANIN. He was probably killed. The witness 283/94 says that his surnames is PREVLJAK. He is evidently confusing two different persons.

Proof: Witness 221/4-5, 221/94-3/1, 380/94, 689/94, 260/94, 412/94 -27, 148/95 and KP Nevesinje.

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF SERBS DETAINED IN THE MUSLIM CAMP AT ČELEBIĆI
MEN

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
	- A -		
1.	ANTIĆ MILIVOJE		1952
2.	ANTIĆ MIRKO	Anđelko	1934
3.	ANTIĆ NENAD		
4.	ANTIĆ PREDRAG		
5.	ANTIĆ RADOSLAV	Mirko	1959
6.	ANTIĆ STEVO	Sava	
7.	ANTIĆ ČEDO	Jefta	1931
8.	AVRAMOVIĆ ZDRAVKO	Mitar	1962
9.	AVRAMOVIĆ ZORAN	Drago	1972
10.	AVRAMOVIĆ JOVAN	Šćepan	1962
11.	AVRAMOVIĆ MILIVOJE	Šćepan	1951
12.	AVRAMOVIĆ ČEDO	Ratko	1945
13.	ARNAUTOVIĆ NIKOLA	Vaso	1945
14.	ARNAUTOVIĆ ALEKSANDAR	Nikola	
	- B -		
15.	BABIĆ BRANKO		
16.	BABIĆ VELJKO	Branko	1952
17.	BABIĆ MIRKO	Božo	1933
18.	BABIĆ PREDRAG		
19.	BABIĆ SLOBODAN	Petko	1949
20.	BENDJO DAMIR		
21.	BENDJO DAVOR	Mara	1958
22.	BENDJO DUŠKO	Momčilo	1964

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
23.	BENDJO MARKO	Marko	1951
24.	BENDJO RADOSLAV	Momčilo	1968
25.	BENDJO RADOVAN	Jovo	1951
26.	BOŽIĆ MIROSLAV	Dragoljub	1964
	- V -		
27.	VUJIČIĆ ZDRAVKO		
28.	VUJIČIĆ MIROSLAV	Jovo	1962
29.	VUJIČIĆ RADOSLAV	Jovan	1951
30.	VUKALO BRANKO	Spaso	1953
31.	VUKALO VLADO	Ljubo	1960
32.	VUKALO MILENKO		
33.	VUKALO MLADEN	Vlado	1944
34.	VUKALO RISTO	Strajo	1964
35.	VUKALO ČEDOMIR	Jovo	1971
36.	VUKALO ŠĆEPO	Milenko	1956
	- G -		
37.	GLIGOREVIĆ ALEKSA	Dušan	1969
38.	GLIGOREVIĆ "BEKO"		
39.	GLIGOREVIĆ BOŠKO	Svetozar	1947
40.	GLIGOREVIĆ BORO	Petar	1942
41.	GLIGOREVIĆ BRANISLAV	Djuro	1966
42.	GLIGOREVIĆ VLATKO	Petar	1944
43.	GLIGOREVIĆ VOJISLAV		
44.	GLIGOREVIĆ GORAN	Djuro	1963
45.	GLIGOREVIĆ GORAN	Boro	1961
46.	GLIGOREVIĆ GORAN	Petar	1971
47.	GLIGOREVIĆ DAMJAN	Živko	1955
48.	GLIGOREVIĆ DANKO	Danilo	1973
49.	GLIGOREVIĆ DARKO	Drago	1973

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
50.	GLIGOREVIĆ DRAGAN	Đuro	1958
51.	GLIGOREVIĆ DRAGO	Mirko	1946
52.	GLIGOREVIĆ DUŠKO	Vladimir	1953
53.	GLIGOREVIĆ DJURO	Djordje	1935
54.	GLIGOREVIĆ ŽIVKO	Ilija	1931
55.	GLIGOREVIĆ ZDRAVKO	Jelenko	1951
56.	GLIGOREVIĆ JELENKO	Momčilo	1951
57.	GLIGOREVIĆ MILIDRAG	Jovan	1945
58.	GLIGOREVIĆ MILIVOJE	Kosta	1952
59.	GLIGOREVIĆ MILOVAN	Maksim	1966
60.	GLIGOREVIĆ MIODRAG	Mirko	1939
61.	GLIGOREVIĆ MIRO	Momčilo	1958
62.	GLIGOREVIĆ MOMIR	Lazar	1963
63.	GLIGOREVIĆ MOMČILO	Branko	1953
64.	GLIGOREVIĆ NEDJO	Radoslav	1959
65.	GLIGOREVIĆ NENAD		
66.	GLIGOREVIĆ NOVICA	Petko	1955
67.	GLIGOREVIĆ PETKO	Pavle	1934
68.	GLIGOREVIĆ PREDRAG	Pavle	1940
69.	GLIGOREVIĆ RADOVAN	Maksim	1961
70.	GLIGOREVIĆ RADOVAN	Svetozar	1949
71.	GLIGOREVIĆ RAJKO	Ljubo	1960
72.	GLIGOREVIĆ RANKO	Todor	1955
73.	GLIGOREVIĆ RATKO	Simo	1952
74.	GLIGOREVIĆ RELJA	Todor	1951
75.	GLIGOREVIĆ SAVO	Miodrag	1966
76.	GLIGOREVIĆ SLAVKO	Savo	1938
77.	GLIGOREVIĆ SRDJAN	Jovo	1940
78.	GLIGOREVIĆ SRETKO	Simo	1945
79.	GLIGOREVIĆ STEVAN	Svetozar	1950

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
80.	GLOGOVAC JANKO	Momčilo	1957
81.	GOLUBOVIĆ MIRO		
82.	GOTOVAC BRANKO	Jovo	1932
83.	GOTOVAC DAMIR	Nedjo	1971
84.	GOTOVAC DANILO	Branko	1958
85.	GOTOVAC JORDAN	Branko	1957
86.	GOTOVAC MIJO	Jovo	1947
87.	GOTOVAC NEDJO	Djordjo	1948
88.	GOTOVAC RISTO		
89.	GOTOVAC ŠĆEPO	Djoko	1921
90.	GRUBAČ PETKO	Vasilije	1939
	- D -		
91.	DRAGANIĆ GORAN	Trifko	1963
92.	DRAGANIĆ DRAŽEN	Ratomir	1972
93.	DRAGANIĆ DRAGO		
94.	DRAGANIĆ JOVO	Savo	1956
95.	DRAGANIĆ LJUBOMIR	Jovo	1949
96.	DRAGANIĆ MARKO	Nedjo	1961
97.	DRAGANIĆ MILAN	Djordjo	1962
98.	DRAGANIĆ MILOVAN	Petko	1961
99.	DRAGANIĆ MIRKO	Dimitrije	1956
100.	DRAGANIĆ NEDELJKO	Rajko	1973
101.	DRAGANIĆ PERO	Simo	1950
102.	DRAGANIĆ RADIVOJE	Petko	1957
103.	DRAGANIĆ RAJKO	Boško	1952
104.	DRAGANIĆ RATKO	Milan	1943
105.	DRAGANIĆ SIMO		
106.	DRAGUTINOVIĆ NENAD	Milojica	1953
	- DJ -		

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
107.	DJORDJIĆ BORO		
108.	DJORDJIĆ BRANISLAV	Strahinja	1956
109.	DJORDJIĆ VASO	Jelenko	1966
110.	DJORDJIĆ VELIMIR	Lazar	1955
111.	DJORDJIĆ VESELJKO	Jelenko	1968
112.	DJORDJIĆ DAMJAN	Boško	1962
113.	DJORDJIĆ DOBRIVOJE	Djordje	1957
114.	DJORDJIĆ DRAGAN	Milivoje	1963
115.	DJORDJIĆ DJORDJE	Pero	1924
116.	DJORDJIĆ ŽARKO	Rastko	1950
117.	DJORDJIĆ ZDRAVKO	Nedeljko	1961
118.	DJORDJIĆ ZDRAVKO	Savo	1967
119.	DJORDJIĆ ZORAN	Milan	1965
120.	DJORDJIĆ JELENKO		
121.	DJORDJIĆ LAZO		
122.	DJORDJIĆ MILADIN	Branko	1969
123.	DJORDJIĆ MILAN	Svetozar	1940
124.	DJORDJIĆ MILIVOJE		
125.	DJORDJIĆ MIRKO	Savo	1969
126.	DJORDJIĆ MIRKO	Nedeljko	1956
127.	DJORDJIĆ MIROSLAV	Rastko	1951
128.	DJORDJIĆ MOMČILO	Djordje	1952
129.	DJORDJIĆ NEDELJKO	Kosta	1923
130.	DJORDJIĆ NOVICA	Simo	1968
131.	DJORDJIĆ OBREN	Todor	1962
132.	DJORDJIĆ RADOMIR	Milan	1958
133.	DJORDJIĆ RADOVAN	Rajko	1961
134.	DJORDJIĆ RAJKO	Nedeljko	1951
135.	DJORDJIĆ RANKO	Mirko	1969
136.	DJORDJIĆ SAVO	Jovo	1925

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
137.	DJORDJIĆ STAJO		
138.	DJORDJIĆ STEVO	Vladimir	1955
139.	DJORDJIĆ STRAHINJA	Svetozar	1935
140.	DJORDJIĆ TODOR	Mitar	1953
141.	DJURIĆ MIRKO		
142.	DJURIČIĆ MIRO	Radoslav	1965
	- Ž -		
143.	ŽIVAK ANDJELKO	Djordjo	1957
144.	ŽIVAK BOŽO	Danilo	1957?
145.	ŽIVAK BORO	Danilo	1957?
146.	ŽIVAK BRANKO	Obren	1957
147.	ŽIVAK DANILO	Milan	1946
148.	ŽIVAK DRAGAN	Mirko	
149.	ŽIVAK DJORDJO	Andjelko	1933
150.	ŽIVAK ŽELJKO	Mirko	1965
151.	ŽIVAK ŽELJKO	Risto	1965
152.	ŽIVAK MARINKO	Milan	1954
153.	ŽIVAK MILORAD	Andjelko	1959
154.	ŽIVAK MIRKO	Milan	1940
155.	ŽIVAK MIROSLAV	Obren	1949
156.	ŽIVAK MIROSLAV	Stanko	1970
157.	ŽIVAK MILAN		
158.	ŽIVAK NEBOJŠA	Sretko	1972
159.	ŽIVAK NEDELJKO	Danilo	1960
160.	ŽIVAK RADIVOJE	Miroslav	1973
161.	ŽIVAK SLAVOLJUB		1949
162.	ŽIVAK UROŠ	Danilo	1952
163.	ŽUŽA DRAGOSLAV	Djoko	1970
164.	ŽUŽA DUŠAN	Jovo	1958
165.	ŽUŽA MILAN	Jovo	1954

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
166.	ŽUŽA MIRKO	Trifko	1962
167.	ŽUŽA MIŠO		
168.	ŽUŽA RANKO	Djoko	1965
169.	ŽUŽA RISTO	Simo	1935
	- Z -		
170.	ZELENOVIĆ BRANKO	Djordje	1953
171.	ZELENOVIĆ DANILO	Marko	1931
172.	ZELENOVIĆ ZDRAVKO	Simo	1928
173.	ZELENOVIĆ ZORAN	Djordje	1957
174.	ZELENOVIĆ NOVICA	Radoslav	1968
175.	ZELENOVIĆ RANKO	Zdravko	1955
176.	ZELENOVIĆ SIMO	Zdravko	1953
177.	ZELENOVIĆ SLAVKO	Zdravko	1956
178.	ZELENOVIĆ SLOBODAN	Danilo	1960
179.	ZELENOVIĆ SRETEN	Čedo	1951
180.	ZELENOVIĆ TODOR	Radoslav	1966
	- I -		
181.	IVKOVIĆ BORISLAV	Gojko	1951
182.	IVKOVIĆ DOBRIVOJE	Kosta	1963
183.	IVKOVIĆ NOVICA	Čedo	1962
184.	IVKOVIĆ UROŠ	Kosta	1962
	- J -		
185.	JOKSIĆ MILAN		
186.	JOVANOVIĆ VELIMIR	Rajko	1961
187.	JOVANOVIĆ VOJISLAV	Spasoje	1956
188.	JOVANOVIĆ MILORAD	Andjelko	1951
189.	JOVANOVIĆ MILOVAN	Šćepo	1925
190.	JOVANOVIĆ RAJKO	Djordje	1935
191.	JOVANOVIĆ SIMO	Todor	1933

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
	- K -		
192.	KLIMENTA ŽELJKO	Milenko	1955
193.	KOPRIVICA BORISLAV	Djuro	1947
194.	KOPRIVICA DRAŠKO	Boro	1972
195.	KOPRIVICA LAZAR	Djuro	1951
196.	KUJUNDŽIĆ MIODRAG	Jovo	1967
197.	KULAŠ ŽARKO	Dušan	1968
198.	KULAŠ DARKO	Dušan	1974
199.	KULJANIN ANDJELKO	Milorad	1959
200.	KULJANIN BORIVOJE	Maksim	1928
201.	KULJANIN BRANISLAV	Dušan	1962
202.	KULJANIN VASO	Čedo	1937
203.	KULJANIN VASO	Risto	1933
204.	KULJANIN VELIBOR		
205.	KULJANIN VELIMIR	Vaso	1955
206.	KULJANIN VESELIN	Ivan	1963
207.	KULJANIN VLATKO		
208.	KULJANIN DANILO		1950
209.	KULJANIN DAVOR	Zdravko	1962
210.	KULJANIN DRAGAN	Sreten	1958
211.	KULJANIN DRAGAN	Strahinja	1960
212.	KULJANIN DRAGOLJUB	Milan	1957
213.	KULJANIN DRAGOLJUB	Petar	1938
214.	KULJANIN DJOKO	Vojo	1966
215.	KULJANIN DJURO	Milutin	1969
216.	KULJANIN ZORAN	Branko	1973
217.	KULJANIN ZORAN	Nedeljko	1953
218.	KULJANIN JELENKO	Vaso	1949
219.	KULJANIN JOVAN	Ilija	1940
220.	KULJANIN JOVO	Vojo	1972

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
221.	KULJANIN JOVO	Milutin	1967
222.	KULJANIN MARINKO	Mirko	1937
223.	KULJANIN MARKO	Risto	1948
224.	KULJANIN MILAN	Maksim	1934
225.	KULJANIN MILAN	Mitar	1929
226.	KULJANIN MILE	Rajko	1964
227.	KULJANIN MILENKO	Stefan	1968
228.	KULJANIN MILIVOJE	Ilija	1961
229.	KULJANIN MILOMIR	Nedeljko	1968
230.	KULJANIN MILORAD	Radmilo	1966
231.	KULJANIN MILOVAN	Danilo	1972
232.	KULJANIN MILOVAN	Jefto	1970
233.	KULJANIN MIOMIR		
234.	KULJANIN MIROSLAV	Bogdan	1963
235.	KULJANIN MITAR, - "MIĆA"		
236.	KULJANIN MLADEN	Stefan	1971
237.	KULJANIN MOMIR	Strahinja	1958
238.	KULJANIN NEDELJKO	Dušan	1938
239.	KULJANIN NEDELJKO	Milorad	1958
240.	KULJANIN NOVICA	Milutin	1955
241.	KULJANIN NOVICA	Mirko	1962
242.	KULJANIN PERKO		
243.	KULJANIN RADOSLAV	Ratomir	1950
244.	KULJANIN RADOSLAV	Novica	1966
245.	KULJANIN RADOSLAV	Ratko	1950
246.	KULJANIN RADOVAN	Dragoljub	1969
247.	KULJANIN RAJKO	Radivoje	1971
248.	KULJANIN RATKO	Vlatko	1944
449.	KULJANIN SRDJAN	Petar	1936
250.	KULJANIN STANKO		

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
251.	KULJANIN STEVAN	Nikola	1937
252.	KULJANIN STRAHINJA	Nikola	1934
253.	KULJANIN SVETOZAR	Milan	1938
	- M -		
254.	MAGAZIN DUŠAN	Panto	1967
255.	MAGAZIN MILOVAN	Panto	1970
256.	MAGAZIN PANTO		
257.	MANDIĆ BRANKO	Jovan	1954
258.	MANDIĆ ZDRAVKO	Mirko	1954
259.	MANDIĆ NEDELJKO	Pero	1934
260.	MANDIĆ RANKO	Mirko	1958
261.	MIJATOVIĆ DRAGAN	Radoslav	1960
262.	MILOŠEVIĆ ŽELJKO	Milan	1962
263.	MILOŠEVIĆ NEDELJKO	Dušan	1923
264.	MILOŠEVIĆ PERO	Damjan	1952
265.	MILJANIĆ VELIBOR	Borivoje	1971
266.	MILJANIĆ VESELJKO		
267.	MILJANIĆ GOJKO	Savo	1931
268.	MILJANIĆ MOMČILO	Milan	1958
269.	MILJANIĆ NEDELJKO	Ilija	1959
270.	MILJANIĆ SAVO	Gojko	1964
271.	MILJANIĆ SLAVKO	Ilija	1953
272.	MILJEVIĆ SPASOJE	Risto	1968
273.	MRŠIĆ RADOVAN	Djoko	1960
274.	MRKAJIĆ BOŠKO	Radovan	1956
275.	MRKAJIĆ BORO	Simo	1967
276.	MRKAJIĆ BRANISLAV	Ilija	1957
277.	MRKAJIĆ VASO	Mirko	1961
278.	MRKAJIĆ VELIBOR	Rajko	1963
279.	MRKAJIĆ VELIMIR		

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
280.	MRKAJIĆ VITOMIR	Zdravko	1963
281.	MRKAJIĆ VUKAŠIN	Radovan	1958
282.	MRKAJIĆ GOJKO	Milan	1951
283.	MRKAJIĆ GORAN	Marko	1967
284.	MRKAJIĆ DESIMIR	Pero	1968
285.	MRKAJIĆ DRAGAN	Sreten	1954
286.	MRKAJIĆ DUŠAN	Nedeljko	1957
287.	MRKAJIĆ ŽARKO	Pero	1960
288.	MRKAJIĆ ŽELJKO	Lazar	1968
289.	MRKAJIĆ ILIJA	Mirko	1933
290.	MRKAJIĆ MARKO	Djoko	1957
291.	MRKAJIĆ MIHAJLO		
292.	MRKAJIĆ MILAN	Mihajlo	1968
293.	MRKAJIĆ MILENKO	Blagoje	1933
294.	MRKAJIĆ MLADEN	Gojko	1959
295.	MRKAJIĆ MOMIR	Miloš	1953
296.	MRKAJIĆ MOMIR	Nedeljko	1963
297.	MRKAJIĆ NEDELJKO	Milenko	1958
298.	MRKAJIĆ NIKOLA	Risto	1932
299.	MRKAJIĆ PERO	Djordje	1928
300.	MRKAJIĆ PETAR	Djoko	1941
301.	MRKAJIĆ PETKO	Blagoje	1943
302.	MRKAJIĆ RADOSLAV	Jovan	1951
303.	MRKAJIĆ RADOVAN	Peko	1923
304.	MRKAJIĆ RAJKO	Djordje	1938
305.	MRKAJIĆ RELJA	Milan	1954
306.	MRKAJIĆ RELJA	Milenko	1971
307.	MRKAJIĆ RISTO	Nikola	1964
308.	MRKAJIĆ SLOBODAN	Milenko	1960
309.	MRKAJIĆ ŠĆEPO	Veljko	1932

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
	- N -		
310.	NINKOVIĆ ZORAN	Vojislav	1959
311.	NINKOVIĆ MARKO	Marko	1933
312.	NINKOVIĆ RANKO	Rajko	1966
313.	NINKOVIĆ STEVO, teacher		
314.	UNKNOWN BOY 12 years old, brought from Vrdolje on May 21, 1992		
	- R -		
315.	RISTIĆ BORO	Mirko	1941
316.	RISTIĆ DRAGAN	Boro	1969
317.	RISTIĆ LAZAR	Save	
318.	RISTIĆ MILAN	Boro	1971
319.	RISTIĆ MILOVAN	Mirko	1944
	- S -		
320.	SAMOUKOVIĆ BOŠKO	Nedeljko	1933
321.	SAMOUKOVIĆ MILAN	Boško	1963
322.	SAMOUKOVIĆ NEDELJKO	Boško	1958
323.	SARIĆ JOVO	Risto	1969
324.	SARIĆ LAZAR	Bogdan	1959
325.	SARIĆ MILORAD	Bogdan	1956 or 69
326.	STOJANOVIĆ MIŠO		
327.	STOJANOVIĆ MILENKO	Obren	1938
328.	STOJANOVIĆ MILOŠ	Radovan	1950
329.	STOJANOVIĆ MLADEN	Nikola	1956
330.	STOJANOVIĆ VESELJKO	Drago	1956 or 59
331.	STOJANOVIĆ VITOMIR	Marko	1965 or 69
332.	STOJANOVIĆ PERO	Nikola	1952
333.	STUPAR MLADEN		
334.	SUDAR BRANKO	Milenko	1949

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
	- T -		
335.	TODOROVIĆ PETAR	Milan	
336.	TOMIĆ BOGDAN	Risto	1949
337.	TOMIĆ DRAGAN	Milorad	1968
338.	TOMIĆ DRAGOLJUB	Vidoje	1963
339.	TOMIĆ DUŠAN	Jovo	1959
340.	TOMIĆ RANKO	Stanko	1972
341.	TOMOVIĆ ZORAN	Gojko	1962
342.	TRAVAR DRAGAN? from Tarčin, son		
343.	TRAVAR DRAGAN? from Tarčin, father		
	- Ć -		
344.	ĆEĆEZ ŽELJKO	Obren	1960
345.	ĆEĆEZ ZORAN	Radivoje	1966
346.	ĆEĆEZ MILAN		
347.	ĆEĆEZ MIRKO	Borivoje	1963
348.	ĆEĆEZ NENAD	Drago	1950
349.	ĆEĆEZ RATKO	Simo	1945
350.	ĆEĆEZ SRETKO	Todor	1934
351.	ĆEĆEZ TRIFKO	Ilija	1940
352.	ĆEĆEZ ČEDO	Stanko	1949
353.	ĆURIĆ PREDRAG	Mladen	1960
	- H -		
354.	HRNJEZ MILOŠ		1936
	- Š -		
355.	ŠARAN BORISLAV	Simo	1942
356.	ŠARAN DRAGO	Dušan	1951
357.	ŠARAN SLAVKO	Dušan	1954
358.	ŠINIK DJORDJE	Kojo	1952
359.	ŠINIKOVIĆ BRANKO	Dragoljub	1956

SER. NO.	SURNAME AND NAME	FATHER	YEAR OF BIRTH
360.	ŠINIKOVIĆ GOJKO	Todor	1970
361.	ŠINIKOVIĆ GORAN	Mile	1970
362.	ŠINIKOVIĆ DRAGIŠA	Todor	1965
363.	ŠINIKOVIĆ ZORAN	Dušan	1955
364.	ŠINIKOVIĆ SLOBODAN	Mirko	1963
365.	ŠINIKOVIĆ SRETKO	Jovo	1957
366.	ŠUŠIĆ PERO	Trifko	1948
367.	ŠUŠIĆ PREDRAG	Pero	1971
368.	ŠUŠIĆ SLAVKO	Pero	1949
369.	"ŠIŠ" DAVOR		